FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Eastern Europe

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E.E. MEDIA REPORT ON MOSCOW ECONOMIC MEETING

CSSR: Summit Ends

LD141526 Prague CTK in English 1203 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 14 (CTK correspondent) -- A summit conference of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) was concluded here today with a brief closing speech by CPSU General Secretary and Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko.

Representatives of ten CMEA countries -- Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Vietnam -- discussed the most important aspects of the economic development and cooperation of the member countries, approved a resolution, and two documents, "on the main directions of further development and deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation of CMEA countries", and a declaration "the preservation of peace and the international economic cooperation", which will be published separately.

The summit instructed appropriate bodies of the member countries and of the CMEA to work out measures for the purpose of implementation of the adopted resolutions.

The conference was held in a constructive working spirit, in an atmosphere of friendship, full mutual understanding and unity.

Conference Results

LD150834 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The CEMA economic summit meeting ended in Moscow yesterday. Our correspondent Stefan Simak reports:

The task of the Executive Committee is to elaborate and implement the important decisions adopted by the highest representatives of 10 socialist countries at the end of the 3-day economic meeting of CEMA countries. The CEMA bodies will concentrate above all on preparing a long-term program of scientific-technical cooperation for the next 15-20 years. This decision is one of the most important results of the Moscow meeting.

The socialist countries scored many important achievements in the development of science and technology. The results of the meeting, however, show there are still many reserves which they intend to make use of. Emphasis will be laid on increasing the technical standard of machine-building production to keep in step all the time with the latest findings of scientific-technical advancement. The CEMA member-countries see the mobilization of internal reserves and the concentration of their joint potential as an optimistic answer to dealing with topical tasks in satisfying their needs for power and raw materials, in advancing their agro-industrial complex and in the production for consumer goods.

The Soviet dailies today underscore the importance of the conclusions of the economic meeting of the CEMA countries at the highest level for the advancement of equal economic relations on a world-wide scale. Mutually advantageous commercial and economic cooperation between nations is described as one of the key paths toward the mobilization of relations between states and averting the danger of nuclear war, as emphasized by the declarations adopted by the participants in the economic meeting in Moscow under the slogan: Preservation of peace and international economic cooperation.

Documents Approved

LD142215 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The 3-day economic summit conference of the CEMA member-states ended in Moscow today. Stefan Simak reports on its conclusions:

At the close of the 3-day economic conference, the highest representatives of the 10 CEMA member-countries approved significant documents aimed at deepening international socialist division of labor and mutual relations of integration. The participants of the conference unanimously adopted the relevant decisions. Comrades Konstantin Chernenko, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, Nicolae Ceausescu, Gustav Husak, Erich Honecker, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Le Duan, Janos Kadar, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Todor Zhivkov approved a statement about the main aims of further development and deepening of economic and scientific and technical cooperation of the CEMA countries, and adopted a joint statement entitled "The preservation of peace and international economic cooperation."

The participants of the talks called on various competent organs of individual countries and CEMA to work out measures ensuing from the conclusions of the economic summit conference.

Konstantin Chernenko gave a short speech at the close of the economic conference.

As the press report emphasizes, the talks took place in a constructive, creative spirit, in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and unity.

The representatives of socialist countries agreed on regular economic summits of the CMEA countries.

The conclusions of the Moscow economic conference will undeniably contribute to further deepening socialist economic integration and the development of international socialist division of labor in the interests of the new rise of the economies of the council's member-countries. The present socialist countries significantly widen cooperation in the sphere of scientific and technical development. The unity of effort has already brought significant success in the development of nuclear energy, the development of space technology, and now it is manifesting itself more strongly in increasing the level of electronics. The representatives of socialist countries approved a program of scientific and technical cooperation for the period of the next 15-20 years with an emphasis on the development of engineering and the deepening of cooperation in the area of agricultural-industrial complexes and the production of consumer goods.

The deepening of all-round cooperation between socialist countries and new significant steps in the development of economic integration do not in the least mean that the CEMA countries are trying to isolate themselves from overall economic cooperation. The representatives of 10 socialist countries unanimously expressed themselves in favor of developing mutually beneficial international trade and economic cooperation with all countries of the world. At the same time the conclusions of the Moscow conference clearly doom to failure any attempts by certain circles of the West to dictate to the CEMA states their conditions in the sphere of economic relations.

In the presence of the highest representatives of the communist and workers parties of 10 socialist countries, the 38th special CEMA session took place in Moscow today. The heads of individual governments approved measures aimed at speeding up the conclusions of the economic summit conference.

The closing communique of the council emphasizes the importance of directions approved concerning the further deepening of international socialist devision of labor for the solving of new tasks ensuing from the different internal and external conditions of development. The heads of governments expressed the conviction that the realization of the conference's conclusions will contribute to the further qualitative development of mutual cooperation, will increase the share in social and economic development of the CEMA member-countries and will at the same time contribute to the further strengthening of their unity and bond.

Special Session

LD141525 Prague CTK in English 1200 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 14 (CTK) -- The 38th special session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was held here today, with the delegations of member states being led by their prime ministers. The session was chaired by head of the Soviet delegation, Premier Nikolay Tikhonov.

The session approved measures to carry through the resolutions of the economic summit meeting of the CMEA. The CMEA Executive Committee was entrusted with supervising the work of CMEA bodies connected with their fulfilment. The participants appreciated the results of the summit and expressed the conviction that the realization of the summit conclusions will upgrade mutual cooperation and strengthen its role in the socio-economic development of CMEA member states.

Reception Given

LD141535 Prague CTK in English 1220 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Moscow June 14 (CTK correspondent) -- The economic summit was described as a success by CPSU General Secretary and Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko at a reception given by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in honour of the participants in the CMEA economic summit.

In his address on behalf of all delegations, Polish United Workers Party First Secretary and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski said the work of the delegation was very fruitful.

The resolutions of the summit meeting are of tremendous historical importance for the further development of CMEA member states, for the intensification of their cooperation, strengthening of their unity and cohesion.

The declaration from the meeting stressed that peace and the security of nations as well as the development of international economic relations pursued on a healthy basis are closely linked together, Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

Press Conference

LD142052 Prague CTK in English 1957 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 14 (CTK correspondents) -- The economic summit conference of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) dealt in detail with the main questions of economic development and cooperation of the CMEA member states, and with important international issues, Leonid Zamyatin told journalists here today.

Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Department for International Information, said that the conference took place in a constructive spirit, atmosphere of frank exchange of views, full mutual understanding and unity.

Important documents were signed, determining long-term strategy of economic cooperation of the CMEA member states, and a declaration entitled "Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation." The participants in the meeting agreed that the documents will be published in the press on June 15.

Journalists were acquainted with the contents of the documents (?issued) by the conference. Boris Gostev, deputy head of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Department for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation of the CMEA Member-States, spoke about the "Statement on the Main Directions of the Further Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation of the CMEA Member States".

Life has confirmed the correctness of the collectively elaborated line of the CMEA states for the further development of socialist economic integration. The main national economic problems are being solved in an ever more coordinated manner on the basis of national as well as joint interest. This helps all-round progress in each of the fraternal countries and the whole community.

Boris Gostev stressed that the increased economic potential of the CMEA member states is firm material basis of their policy of peace, detente and mutually advantageous trade with other states.

The participants in the conference decided to take another step toward deeper coordination of the economic policy, they determined long-term directions of economic cooperation of the CMEA member states, and laid firm foundations for the coordination of five-years plans for the 1986-1990 period and further years. They agreed on the joint elaboration of a comprehensive program of scientific-technological development for 15 to 20 years.

Leonid Zamyatin took the floor again to speak about the declaration "Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation", which stresses that the main cause of the political and economic instability in the world is the arms race that raises the danger of nuclear war. The CMEA countries resolutely denounce the line aimed at undermining the peace foundations of inter-state relations, and use of economic relations for political pressure.

The leading officials of the CMEA states are firmly convinced that no world problems, including the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism, can be solved militarily. The document again confirms the firm resolve of the CMEA member states to develop fruitful trade, economic and scientific-technological contacts with all countries interested in them.

The CMEA countries regard as absolutely justified the demands of the Asian, African and Latin American states that those responsible for their difficulties should greatly increase compensation for damage caused by colonial and neocolonialist exploitation, ease the burden of their debts, and facilitate their access to international credits with advantageous terms. The leading officials of the CMEA states regard it as urgent to activate efforts for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, Leonid Zamyatin said.

Nikolay Talyzin, Soviet deputy premier and permanent representative in the CMEA, informed the journalists about the extraordinary CMEA session which took place today after the summit conference ended.

The session deisussed the implementation of the conclusions of the summit conference. The participants in the session voiced the joint view that the implementation of these conclusions will take the economic cooperation of the CMEA member states to a qualitatively higher level, and help strengthen their unity and cohesion. The session made specific recommendations to the competent CMEA [work indistinct] concerning the implementation of the conclusions of the summit conference and set deadlines for this implementation.

PPR: Proceedings

LD141325 Warsaw PAP in English 1111 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow 13 June. [date as received] -- The top level economic conference of the CMEA states continued its work here today. The morning session was chaired by the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC Le Duan, the evening session by the General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party CC, President of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker.

The General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC, Chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party CC, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party CC, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausecsu, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union CC Political Bureau, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC, Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak took the floor in today's discussion.

Decisions, Tasks

LD141511 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT Jun 84

[Text] Moscow 14 June -- Participants in the meeting reviewed key issues of economic development and cooperation of the brotherly countries. The floor was taken in turn by K. Chernenko, T. Zhivkov, J. Kadar, Le Duan, E. Honecker, C. Rodriguez, J. Tsedenbal, W. Jaruzelski, N. Ceausescu, N. Tikhonov and G. Husak.

The meeting made appropriate decisons and unanimously approved two documents: a statement on main directions of a further development and deepening of CMEA countries' economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and CMEA members' declaration on preserving peace and on international economic cooperation.

Tasks aimed at the implementation of decisions taken at the summit will be laid down by competent organs in respective countries, and by the CMEA. The debate passed in a constructive and business-like atmosphere, in the spirit of full mutual understanding and unity.

Activities, Documents

LD141641 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1430 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] A high-level economic conference of CEMA member-states has ended its work in Moscow. The conference adopted the following documents: the Statement on the Main Directions of Further Development and Intensification of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between CEMA Member-States, and a declaration -- Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation.

The documents were signed by heads of delegations: on behalf of Bulgaria -- Todor Zhivkov, Czechoslovakia -- Gustav Husak, Cuba -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Mongolia -- Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, the GDR -- Erich Honecker, Poland -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, Romania -- Nicolae Ceausescu, Hungary -- Janos Kadar, Vietnam -- Le Duan, and on behalf of the Soviet Union -- Konstantin Chernenko. The conference was closed by Konstantin Chernenko who delivered a short speech.

After the conference, the 38th extraordinary CEMA session took place in Moscow. The leaders of communist and workers' parties of the CEMA member-states who headed the delegations to the high-level economic conference took part in it. The session was chaired by Nikolay Tikhonov. Undertakings aimed at implementing the decisions reached at the economic conference were examined. The session stressed the particular significance of the directions for further international socialist division of labor drawn up at the conference.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government gave a reception at the Kremlin in honor of the participants of the CEMA economic conference. The guests were greeted by Konstantin Chernenko. Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of PZPR Central Committee, spoke on behalf of the delegations participating in the conference.

In the afternoon, the Polish delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski left Moscow. It was seen off by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, minister of defense.

Hungary: Complete Unanimity

LD141114 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1002 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The 3-day CEMA summit meeting has ended with the adoption of two documents. Ilona Baranyai reports from the Soviet capital:

The closing session was chaired by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the head of the Cuban delegation. A report on the work of the Drafting Committee was made by Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The heads of delegations, among them Janos Kadar, who leads the Hungarian delegation, signed the documents, which were approved unanimously. One of the documents is a statement containing the Main Directions of the Development and Deepening of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. The declaration of the member-states concerns itself with the preservation of peace and with international economic cooperation. Konstantin Chernenko made a brief concluding speech at the meeting. The meeting, where the most important issues of economic development and cooperation of member-states were discussed, proceeded in a constructive and objective [targyszerue] spirit, and was characterised by friendship, complete unanimity, and unity.

In the presence of first and general secretaries of the fraternal parties, the 38th, special, CEMA session was held. On this occasion the delegations were led by heads of government, the Hungarian delegation being headed by Gyorgy Lazar. The session emphasized the significance of directions designated by the high-level meeting concerning the further deepening of the socialist division of labor. These are aimed at solving the new tasks that are the consequence of changing internal and external factors of development. The delegations expressed their conviction that the implementation of decisions places mutual cooperation on a qualitatively higher plane, increases the role of mutual cooperation in the socieconomic development of member-countries, and it promotes the consolidation of their unity and cohesion. They approved actions aimed at realizing the decisions of the economic meeting, and authorized the CEMA Executive Committee to direct the relevant work of the organs of the council.

Open, Successful Exchange

LD151006 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The 3-day CEMA summit meeting has ended in Moscow with the signing of joint documents. Our correspondent Geza Foldvari reports:

At the talks, an open, thorough, and successful exchange of opinions took place on the life of the socialist community and on the international situation. The program documents pointed out the directions of long-term development and cooperation which will promote the successful realization of intensive economy. These are summed up by the statement containing the Main Directions of the Development and Deepening of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. This, among other things, lays down that regular summit meetings will be held to coordinate the main principles. The scientific-technical program speeding up the development of branches of key importance will be worked out for 15-20 years. Interest in cooperation will be increased, and the improvement of cooperation between enterprises and ministries will be urged.

The other document is the declaration of the member-countries on perserving peace and on international cooperation. This affirms the policy thus far of the member-states for strengthening peace and easing tension, and the equal mutually advantageous cooperation of sovereign countries. The declaration expresses the readiness of CEMA member-countries to cooperate with everyone who endeavors to improve the atmosphere of the world economy.

Events, Documents

LD142009 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Moscow]

[Text] In Moscow, the CEMA summit conference concluded today. In the Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace the highest-ranking party and state leaders of the member-states signed the closing documents. One of the documents lays down the Main Directions of the Further Development and Deepening of the Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CEMA Countries. The political statement expresses the joint opinion of the participating delegations on the current international situation, and within this, on issues of international economic cooperation.

Another event today was CEMA's extraordinary council session, at which the heads of government discussed the implementation of the resolutions of the meeting.

As the closing event of the Moscow economic summit, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government gave a reception in honor of the participants. In the toast he gave there, Konstantin Chernenko called the 2-and-1/2-day consultation successful, at which every participant sincerely endeavored to respect the interests of the individual member-countries, and at the same time, the action program of more efficient joint work was determined in the long term.

On behalf of the guest delegation, Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked the hosts for their organizing work. He emphasized that conditions are good for the strengthening of the economic security of the CEMA member-states, which can be achieved with joint work. He especially underlined the topicality of the concrete and constructive peace proposals made in the recent past and affirmed now.

Although the closing documents of the consultation will be made public in their entire length later, only the main features of these were referred to today at the international press conference in the late afternoon. The political statement points out that the world-scale arms race places a more and more heavy burden on every country, and it hinders social development and prevents the normal operation of the world economy. CEMA members are open to every state in the matter of equal, mutually advantageous economic cooperation, free of discrimination.

As for CEMA's internal work the most important was said to be that the countries are coordinating their economic policies, wishing to improve their economic cooperation by working out more modern and efficient forms.

Cooperation Guidelines, Peace

LD141952 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Ilona Baranyai and Geza Foldvari report from Moscow]

[Text] [Baranyai] On the closing day of the 3-day CEMA summit, two documents have been unanimously adopted. The documents sum up the Main Guidelines of the Development and Further Deepening of the Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Within CEMA. The declaration deals with the maintenance of peace and international cooperation.

[Foldvari] At the extraordinary 38th session of the CEMA those measures were reviewed which serve the realization of the resolution of the conference. The experts of the Soviet delegation made public at a press conference the essence of the documents of the meeting, which are to be published later.

[Baranyai] At a reception held after the conference, Konstantin Chernenko, emphasized that an open, thorough, and thorough, and successful exchange of views took place at the consultations concerning the life of the socialist community and the international situation. It was again confirmed that they judged the basic question in an identical manner and expressed a collective will to further strengthen the unity and togetherness of the fraternal parties. The documents setting out the problems determine long-term directions with regard to development and cooperation. These advance a better realization of intensive economic management and are in the interests of all member states and socialism.

[Foldvari] The CPSU general secretary said that a realistic program of action for the improvement of international economic relations was announced at the conference. In other words socialism has again proved that it is a natural ally of those who fight for the elimination of discrimination and for exploitation to be expelled from international economic relations, and of those who want to prevent economic means being used to apply political pressure and to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states. At this international forum Chernenko also emphasized that the CEMA countries contrast the policy of consolidating peace, reducing tension and cooperation between sovereign states with the imperialist line of increasing the threat of war. They called on the socialist countries not present at the consultations, the developing states, members of the Nonaligned Movement, and the capitalist countries to cooperate and to realize the principles of peaceful coexistence, which include economic cooperation.

[Baranyai] Speaking on behalf of the CEMA member-states, Jaruzelski described the joint work as very successful. He expounded that the deepening of cooperation is a good basis for increasing the pace of economic and technical-scientific integration and for the economic security of the socialist community, which is particularly important today.

He mentioned particularly that the conference confirmed the timeliness of those positive and peaceful proposals which the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, the Moscow declaration of the party and state leaders of the European socialist countries, and other initiatives deal with. These clearly state their standpoint on the restoration of detente and the creation of realistic prospects of European and world peace, and that the principle of equality and identical security of both sides must be recognized and the arms race stopped.

[Foldvari] A similar view was singled out at this afternoon's press conference by Leonid Zamyatin -- the declaration of the member-states which deals with the maintenance of peace and international economic cooperation. He emphasized that the problems of the world today -- including the historical argument between socialism and capitalism -- cannot be solved by war. The declaration rejects economic aggression, the chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department said, and takes a stand on the side of mutually advantageous economic relations with developed and developing countries. The socialist states are ready to conclude an agreement between the CEMA and the EEC. They urge the holding of global negotiations on great economic questions in the framework of the United Nations as soon as possible, and they cooperate with everybody who endeavors to improve the international economic atmosphere.

[Baranyai] Boris Gostev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department, singled out of the statement Main Directions of the Development and Further Deepening of the Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Between Member-States the fact that it determines for a long period the bases of cooperation aimed at the intensive economic development of the socialist countries. It increases the countries' interest in joint work. For all this the principal tool is planned coordination, the harmonization of national and mutual interests, and the expansion of specialization and cooperation, as well as technical-scientific cooperation and trade. The participants of the consultations consider the holding of regular summits to coordinate the main principles, which according to indications could most favorably be held at 5-yearly intervals, as necessary for the coordination of the member-states' economic policies. The complex technical-scientific development program is worked out for 15-20 years, which speeds up development in branches of key importance. Direct contacts serve the deepening of cooperation between enterprises and ministries. Reciprocal deliveries of food industry and consumer goods are expanded. In the international division of labor, the speeded up integration of Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia in the work of the community comes to the fore.

Extraordinary Session

LD141334 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Konstantin Chernenko gave a speech in Moscow at a reception given in honor of the delegations participating in the CEMA summit meeting. He said that an exhaustive and open exchange of views had taken place at the summit meeting. The participants reaffirmed that a unity of views exists in respect to the fundamental and major issues.

A statement was approved at the summit meeting relating to the most important directions for developing and deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation among member countries, peace, and possibilities for international economic cooperation.

After the conclusion of the summit meeting, the 38th extraordinary CEMA session was held, prime ministers of member-countries discussed tasks resulting from the decisions approved at the summit meeting.

GDR: Agreements Reached

LD141953 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Report by Malte Splettstoesser]

[Excerpts] I have just come from a well attended press conference at which, among other things, the head of the Information Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU Leonid Zamyatin, and the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolay Talyzin, informed the international press about the results of the CEMA economic summit.

Important agreements have been reached here in Moscow regarding ways in which the advantages of socialism are to be increasingly well and effectively used on the basis of firm foundation in the all-round cooperation of the CEMA countries. An important step forward has been made in regard to agreement on economic policy. The long-term direction for cooperation between the CEMA countries has been laid down. There has been preparation of a long-term strategy for converting the economies of our countries to the path of intensification. Such strategically important questions, which extend into the next century, as cooperation in microelectronics, microprocessor technology, robot technology, nuclear energy, solutions to raw material and fuel problems, particularly involving the most rational use of resources, and cooperation in the chemical and engineering industries, are among the many concrete measures laid down and they are directed at the expansion of this cooperation and an increase in its effectiveness. The conviction has been expressed that the realization of the decisions made by the CEMA summit will raise mutual cooperation to a qualitatively new level, step up its role in the socioeconomic development of the CEMA countries and contribute to the further strengthening of their unity and cohesion.

SFRY: Strategy Unchanged

LD142022 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The CEMA conference ended in Moscow this afternoon. Bogoljub Lacmanovic, VJESNIK correspondent in Moscow, will tell you about the results of what was, in a way, a CEMA economic summit:

[Lacmanovic] The dialogue took place behind the Kremlin's closed doors and at the moment, especially as there is no document, it is difficult to say what was agreed and what measures the CEMA members decided to adopt in order to improve their mutual cooperation. They are known to have agreed to do more to coordinate their national economic 5-year development plans and -- the most interesting piece of news -- that enterprises will from now on be able to make agreements with each other directly.

The East European economic summit was held after a period of 15 years, and from what one can learn here the leaders have parted company pleased with themselves and every side succeeded in achieving some of its aims and hopes. They agreed that from now on an economic summit at the highest level should be organized before the start of every 5-year plan to make it possible to coordinate individual countries' development plans even more fully and firmly, and that from now on greater stress should be placed on scientific and technical development.

A press conference, held only by Soviet representatives, took place after the end of the summit in Moscow today. Leonid Zamyatin, who is in charge of CPSU Central Committee's international propaganda, shifted the focus of attention to restating and emphasizing the political declaration adopted by the meeting, in which Western states and above all the United States are blamed for current tense political relations. Zamyatin also explained today why the Eastern 10 were incomplete when they met in the Kremlin, in other words when they met without Castro. According to Zamyatin the Cuban leaders had in advance expressed support for all the decisions of the summit, but were unable to attend due to the complex political and military situation in Central America. From Leonid Zamyatin's meager statements one could also conclude that the Soviet Union and the CEMA countries have not changed their strategy in regard to the developing countries, in other words the Eastern economic alliance will continue to assist developing countries according to its own choice and critieria and does not want their assistance to be extended through any international funds.

MESSNER ASSESSES POLISH CONTRIBUTION AT SUMMIT

LD141836 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Moscow correspondent Bronikowski report]

[Excerpts] A high-level economic conference of the CEMA member-states has ended its work in Moscow. The conference adopted the following documents: Statement on the Main Directions of Further Development and Intensification of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the CEMA Member-States and a declaration, Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation.

Shortly after the signing of the basic documents of the meeting, I asked Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member and deputy premier, for an interview. Comrade Premier, how one can assess the meeting and its new results?

[Begin Messner recording] First, this is a formulation of the directions of more concrete cooperation mainly in the spheres of scientific development, technological progress, and exchange of experience within this range. The issues of fuels and raw materials were put forward very clearly, and problems of food and provisions for the populations of the CEMA member-states.

The second aspect of the significance of CEMA is the fact that the quality of the functioning of CEMA is to be improved through changes of mechanisms, methods of cooperation, and expansion of joint efforts in cooperation and specialization.

In short, this meeting had its qualitative significance, because experience in activity and cooperation, so far within CEMA was used during preparations of the documents in order to change the quality of cooperation in the immediate future. [end recording]

Perhaps two words more on the contribution by our delegation -- the Polish delegation -- in works of the council.

[Begin Messner recording] It's difficult to say that this contribution was only limited to the period of the meeting. This contribution began much earlier, because the documents were being prepared for many months, for a long period of time. The Polish delegation took active part in all works, in all commissions, and obviously, we contribute to the socialist community in more concrete ways to the extent in which our economy is prepared. [end recording]

Thank you very much.

JARUZELSKI, TSEDENBAL MEET, DISCUSS TIES

LD141302 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 13 June (PAP) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the chairman of the Presidium of Great People's Hural, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, held a meeting in Moscow on June 12.

The leaders of the two brotherly parties declared with satisfaction that the people of Poland and Mongolia are linked by durable ties of friendship, solidarity and mutual support, that the Polish-Mongolian relations develop and strengthen in all walks of life in keeping with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

They expressed the firm stand of both sides that also in the future they would actively develop and improve these relations in the spirit of the principles of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the Polish People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic. They instructed the appropriate organs of both states to examine the possibilities for further expansion of economic cooperation between Poland and Mongolia in the near future.

The Polish People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic attach big importance to the consolidation of friendship and development of allround cooperation with their common neighbor and ally -- the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist states. Both will cooperate by all means to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community states and to deepen socialist economic integration. In this connection they assess the results of the top-level debate of the CMEA-member states as a particularly important step towards the achievement of these goals.

Discussing international issues, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal were unanimous in their assessment that the present rise in tension in Europe, Asia and the world is caused by the confrontational policy of the U.S. and some of its allies. These states strive to change the existing strategic equilibrium, intensify the arms race, including that in nuclear arms, violate the sovereign rights of nations, interfere in internal affairs of other states, incite the revival of revanchism and militarism, use economic restrictions and blackmail. All this leads to destabilization and growth of the danger of nuclear conflict.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal said that real possibilities exist to change the menacing development of events and switch international relations to the normal tracks through honest and constructive talks in order to achieve mutually acceptable agreements on arms reduction and limitation, the nuclear arms in particular, on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

Both sides stressed that the realization of the constructive proposals made by the USSR and other socialized states, including the offer by the Mongolian People's Republic, to conclude a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force between the states of Asia and the Pacific would be a significant contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

The meeting passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere and confirmed full mutual understanding and identity of views on the issues discussed.

CSSR DELEGATION MEMBERS VISIT TRADE CENTER

LD141434 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Members of the Czechoslovak delegation, attending the CEMA economic summit conference in Moscow, Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary; Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary; Josef Haman, Presidium candidate member and CPSL Central Committee secretary; Svatopluk Potac, federal vice premier and State Planning Commission chairman; and Zbynek Sojak, CPCZ Central Committee department head, today visited the Czechoslovak trade and technical center in Moscow's Chertanovo District.

This modern compound came into being as a result of cooperation between Czechoslovak architects and construction workers, on the basis of an agreement between the governments of both countries on cooperation in further improving the technical servicing of machines and equipment that is part of the mutual trade between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. One of the principal tasks of the center is to organize theoretical and practical lectures and training for Soviet specialists operating Czechoslovak machines, and to help bring about broader integration of manufacturing organizations in the international division of labor, above all by intensifying cooperation in production and specialization between enterprises of both countries. Recently the center successfully staged an exhibition of the Czechoslovak electrotechnical industry entitled "Electro-Expo Czechoslovakia 1984."

The members of the delegation were accompanied during the tour by Miroslav Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS CENTER OF SUMMIT DISCUSSION

AU141916 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 14 Jun 84

["New Stage in Socialist Integration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 14 (Veselin Yankov, BTA correspondent) -- Three extremely important days for the socialist countries, three days which turned into a symbol of the indestructible unity and solidarity of the socialist community and outlined the future course of economic development and long term broadening of socialist division of labour. This is how the days between June 12-14 during which the economic CMEA summit session took place in the Soviet capital may be described.

Now, that the documents have already been signed, the observers in the Soviet capital compare the significance of this session with the special CMEA session in 1969, at which the leaders of the fraternal countries determined the long-term goals which served as a basis of the complex programme for deepening of cooperation and economic integration, adopted two years later. The reason for this conclusion to be made is the qualitatively new stage of development on which the socialist countries embark. It is characterised mainly by an accelerated intensification of the national economy and by a considerable raising of the labour productivity.

The documents adopted at the session show the paramount importance of socialist integration in the further development of the national economies of the CMEA member countries, for the strengthening of their competitive power in the world market.

Among the main issues discussed at the summit session, there are three issues which stand out most clearly and are immediately related to the development of the socialist economies. First of all, at the centre of attention is cooperation in scientific technological progress. The achievements in nuclear power engineering, electronics and space instrument building can serve as an example in this respect. It can be expected that in the near future the socialist countries will rank first in the design and introduction of sophisticated technologies and equipment. A joint complex programme for scientific and technological progress in the following 15-20 years has been worked out for the achievement of this aim. The second important issue discussed is related to the work of the countries of the community in bettering foodstuff supply. The cooperation on a wide basis to be carried out between all units of the agro-industrial complexes will allow for securing a significant increase in the farm output and will create greater possibilities for export to other countries.

The third issue deals with the relations of the socialist community with the other countries of the world and mainly with the developing countries and is devoted to broadening economic relations. The CMEA member countries once again give an example of good will and a wish to carry out mutually advantageous trade offering a realistic programme for the stabilization of international economic relations.

The summit session once again confirmed the principled and constructive stand of the CMEA member countries for the preservation of peace in the world, against the threat of a nuclear war, for the restoration of trust between the peoples. As Mr. Konstantin Chernenko stressed in his speech at the reception in the Kremlin, "the socialist countries offer an alternative to the growing threat of war posed by the United States and their allies -- a course towards the consolidation of peace, towards easing international tension, a course towards cooperation with all sovereign countries in the name of the progress and the welfare of the peoples.

MOSCOW POLICIES DISRUPT CEMA NATIONS' ECONOMIES

AU131154 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Tirana, June 13 (ATA) -- The Soviet News agency TASS, reports that summit meeting of the Comecon member countries began in Moscow. The Kremlin chief Chernenko declared some days ago that the meeting with serve "the further deepening of the economic integration" of the Comecon member countries. It will analyse the "coordination, the long-term economic programs of the member countries of this organization on the basis of the Moscow's interests and its aims to shift a great part of the burden of the crisis of Soviet economy onto the shoulders of the 'allies'". This meeting has been postponed several times over the last three years due to the disagreements and disputes in the fold of this grouping. The efforts by Kremlin to transform the economy of East European countries into an appendix of the Soviet economy, the neocolonialist policy of the Soviet Union towards the other Comecon countries have increased their economic difficulties and have enhanced the dissatisfaction of these countries. According to the data, during 1970-1982, the Soviet Union has increased 3.2 times the prices of the energy raw materials it sells to the "allied" countries. During recent years, it has reduced the oil and gas supplied to the so-called "socialist community", and at the same time has increased the sales in the Western market. As a result of the discriminating price policy, the annual deficit of these countries in the trade with the Soviet Union has amounted to nearly 12.6 billion convertible rubles. By orientating the trade of the East European countries mainly towards the Soviet Union and by manipulating withthe "common" monetary policy, based on the convertible ruble, Moscow tries to hinder the links of these countries with the Western countries. All these have led to growing disputes and contradictions in the fold of Comecon.

U.S. STAGE-MANAGES LONDON EAST-WEST DECLARATION

AU131255 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jun 84 p 6

[Karel Stary dispatch: "A Meeting Stage-Managed by America"]

[Text] London, 9 June -- The annual summit meeting of the group of seven strongest capitalist countries (the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Canada, and Japan) concluded on Saturday evening [9 June] in London with the publication of the concluding economic communique and several other documents. The last day of the negotiations was accompanied by what have so far been the largest British demonstrations of the peace movement against American first-strike nuclear missiles and American foreign policy generally. According to the organizers of the Campaign For Nuclear Disarmament, almost a quarter of a million people have made use of American President Reagan's presence in Londc to take part in antiwar demonstrations, convened under the slogan "President Reagan, take the first-strike nuclear arms away with you from Europe!"

Instead of American President Reagan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher replied to these demands at the final press conference: She declared that the deployment of further American first-strike nuclear missiles will continue. Her defense minister, Heseltine, indicated on Friday [8 June] on the radio that, "If it becomes inevitable," Britain would even consider the deployment of those American missiles on its territory that are going to be rejected by the Netherlands for instance.

The documents of the meeting do not contain any new steps or initiatives that would indicate a change in the current economic and political line of the governments of these countries. According to most observers, the concluding economic communique deliberately does not contain any criticism of the United States, despite the conflicts that accompanied the negotiations, in order not to endanger President Reagan's reelection in the autumn elections in the United States.

However, the French and Canadian representatives in particular attempted to uncover these conflicts at press conferences. French Foreign Minister Cheysson declared that, if there is no change in the current U.S. economic and fiscal policy, an unprecedented explosion will threaten above all the developing world. Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau expressed his concern over the current tension in the world and declared that one must do everything for starting the process of nuclear disarmament.

The declaration on relations between East and West bears the mark of Reagan's stage-management. Although it generally favors negotiations with the Soviet Union, it does not contain any new initiative; nor does it contain any step to meet the proposals of the USSR and of the socialist countries halfway. There is not even an indication that the United States would be willing to halt the deployment of new first-strike nuclear arms in Europe and to revert to the state that existed prior to the deployment.

Under pressure from the United States and Britain, a so-called declaration on international terrorism was adopted, which represents an attack on progressive developing countries.

The next meeting of the "Seven" will take place in 1985 in Bonn.

NETHERLANDS STANCE ON CRUISE MISSILES REMARKABLE

DW142037 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Manfred Klein commentary]

[Text] Last night, the Netherlands parliament by majority vote approved of the government's decision to postpone the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on the Netherlands' territory to November next year. Apart from the fact that the speakers of a number of parties in the debate and in particular also the broad public in recent weeks and months have demanded that no missiles be deployed at all, this parliamentary decision of a NATO state is remarkable.

On the one hand, the United States had tried to justify the haste with which it began deployment in other West European states by the age-old lie about an imminent Soviet threat and military superiority. This threat just cannot be so serious, if even a NATO state allows itself a respite and a relatively long recess for reflection -- a recess for reflection during which in the Netherlands' view negotiations should be held with the aim of reducing the nuclear threat, or, in other words, making the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons unnecessary and reversing it.

The Netherlands obviously also proceeds on the correct assumption that negotiations are only sensible if no deployments are implemented. However, the Netherlands position is not generally shared by NATO. Much rather, a line that the United States insists on prevails in that pact, which Konstantin Chernenko in his interview with PRAVDA today called politically double-dealing. This line has become strikingly evident in recent days when appeals were made to the Soviet Union for conducting a dialogue and holding negotiations, while the deployment of missiles is being continued.

Such speeches and appeals aimed at indicating peaceful intentions are intended to cover up the fact that the territory of a number of West European countries is to be turned into a launching site of new U.S. missiles. This is the point which prevents useful negotiations and an honest dialogue. Asked whether they are necessary, the Soviet Union's answer continues to be a clear yes. This yes is of a constructive nature.

The Soviet proposals on a far-reaching reduction of nuclear armaments are on the table. They respect equality and equal security. They are aimed at fairness and at full consideration of all sides' security interests. However, they are incompatible with ultimatums or attempts at blackmail by the United States.

This also is true for the Soviet policy of preventing the militarization of space. Some days ago, the United States with a lot of propaganda demonstrated the destruction of an attacking missile in space. There is talk about an improved defense capability. However, if we consider it more closely, the point is having a shield under the cover of which a destructive nuclear strike against the other side could be risked. The Soviet proposals on the prevention of the militarization of space are being almost totally disregarded. The United States does not even want to discuss them because it still wants to achieve military superiority.

Therefore, why these appeals to negotiate, if they are only aimed at deceiving the world and carrying through the concept of superiority? What matters is not pretended but genuine readiness for dialogue and negotiations so as to find mutually acceptable solutions to problems on which mankind's future depends, as Comrade Chernenko has said. He also added that the Soviet Union is ready for that.

REAGAN SPEECHES PART OF REELECTION CAMPAIGN

AU131344 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 9 Jun 84 p 4

[Commentary by Maria Neykiva in the "Weekly International Review" column: "Reagan in Europe: Vanity and Demagogy"]

[Excerpt] June is the month of political speeches by President Reagan to the parliaments of Western Europe. On 8 June 1982 he spoke to the British House of Commons and appealed for a joint "crusade" against the world of socialism. On 4 June 1984 he addressed the two chambers of the Irish Parliament. The authoritative FINANCIAL TIMES wrote on this occasion: "It is hardly possible to avoid comparison between the 1982 London speech and the speech in Dublin. This most recent speech seems like an olive branch of peace reaching out to the Soviet Union and those small European countries that have criticized Reagan's policy. This statement should be welcome in all European capitals."

As a matter of fact, the speech could be welcome if it coincided with facts. Unfortunately, the vain rhetoric cannot win any supporters. Reagan's entire European tour does not at all carry any message of real change in Washington's position in regard to the questions of stopping the arms race, the nuclear race in particular, and averting the danger of war. The President's chief and only goal is to create and build up his image as a solid and peace-loving politician, worthy of a second term of office at the head of the United States. This was also the purpose of the "sentimental journey" to the land of the President's ancestors -- Ireland -- which is connected with several million votes from American citizens of Irish descent. The festivities in Normandy were also considered one of the assets for the benefit of the voters in the presidential election campaign. Nevertheless, the President, even in view of his great objective -- namely his reelection -- failed to remain faithful to his peaceful image. Being in his innermost self a supporter of solutions from the position of strength this "leitmotiv," which has accompanied him throughout his presidency, treacherously revealed itself in his speech at the Normandy celebrations: "The power of the American allies is of vital importance for the United States, and the American guarantee of security is of vital importance for the future freedom of European democracies...." This is how Reagan managed to paraphrase himself in this speech. The President's participation in the 10th summit conference of the seven most developed capitalist countries took place in the spirit of the election campaign as well. In order to avert any suspicions of bias, let us once more cite the evaluation of the bourgeois mass media, namely the REUTER new agency: "The London talks are the third stage in Reagan's European tour, which seems made to measure for his election campaign as conceived by his campaign managers." According to REUTER, this election campaign even seems to "overshadow the meeting of the 'Seven.'"

Reagan's entire presidency is characterized by a complete inconsistency of word and deed, of declarations and acts done by his administration. This applies more than ever to the present situation when the President is trying by all means to be reelected for the next 4 years and proceed along the same path.

LEADERS WELCOME ZHIVKOV ON RETURN FROM MOSCOW

AU141758 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov that attended the Moscow summit conference of CEMA member-countries has returned home.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the members of the delegation were welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Alesandrov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Emil Khristov, and by Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV GREETS PRESIDENT KIM IL-SONG ON ARRIVAL

AU150906 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian from 0830 to 0845 GMT on 15 Jun 84 carries a live relay of the official welcome ceremony at the Sofia central railway station for the DPRK party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

At 0835 the announcer says that the guest's train has just arrived and that Kim Il-song and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian State Council chairman, have greeted each other. Kim Il-song is reported to be reviewing the military detachment lined up to honor his arrival in Sofia. A military band is heard to play the two countries' national anthems.

Then, the announcer says, Zhivkov presents the Bulgarian officials to Kim Il-song. The announcer reviews the excellent Bulgarian-DPRK relations and stresses their significance in the struggle for peace.

At 0842 the announcer says that the guests and their Bulgarian hosts have ascended the official rostrum to receive the march-past of the official military detachment. There follows Korean and Bulgarian martial music.

The relay ends without speeches having been made.

VISITING MPLA DELEGATION MEETS WITH YORDANOV

AU141513 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Committee for Culture, and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Angolan Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, today received a Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party delegation led by Andre Santana Pitra, secretary of the party Central Committee, responsible for economic issues. Issues of further deepening the cooperation between the two friendly countries were discussed at the talks.

Talks With Balev

AU141859 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Milko Balev has received the Angolan [word indistinct] delegation led by Andre Santana Pitra, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, responsible for production matters. Information was exchanged on the tasks now facing the two parties. While exchanging views on the international situation, particular attention was devoted to the situation in Africa and particulary southern Africa. Satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of cooperation between the BCP and the MPLA-Labor Party, and certian issues connected with its further expansion and deepening on the basis of the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism that are of interest to our friendly peoples were discussed.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE CULTURE GROUP

AU131143 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a working group from the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee visited our country under the leadership of Ha Xuan Truong, head of the Vietnamese Communist Party Cultural Department.

The group held meetings at the Ideological Policy Department of the BCP Central Committee and visited the Committee for Culture, creative unions of Bulgarian painters and film workers, the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, and the Komsomol Central Committee. The delegation also inspected numerous cultural institutions and was acquainted with the experience of our party in the leadership of artistic and cultural activities, aesthetical education, and propagation of cultural values.

The working group from Vietnam met and was received by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, who briefed the guests on the work of our party in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference in the cultural sector.

Petur Nachkov, deputy head of the Ideological Policy Department of the BCP Central Committee, and Hoang Trong Nhu, ambassador of Vietnam to Bulgaria, attended the meeting.

BCP FUNERAL DELEGATION MEETS WITH PCI LEADER

AU141739 Sofia BTA in English 1705 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Rome, June 14 /BTA corr/ -- The delegation of the CC of the BCP led by Mr Yordan Yotov attending the funeral ceremony of the Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer left Rome.

The delegation had a meeting with Mr Pierro Fassino, a member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party. Deep condolences were offered on behalf of the CC of the BCP and personally by its Secretary General Mr Todor Zhivkov. It was emphasized at the meeting that the relations between the Italian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party would continue to develop in the name of peace and in the interests of the two parties and peoples. Successes were wished in the struggle of the Italian Communist Party to stand up for the interests of the working class.

ALEKSANDROV, DYULGEROV ATTEND VARNA CONFERENCE

AU131802 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] The operational staff for counterplanning at the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions organized a regional conference in Varna which was attended by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Petur Dyulgerov; Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug party committee; chairmen of the okrug people's councils; chairmen of the okrug trade union committees from northeastern Bulgaria; representatives of ministries; and chiefs of economic enterprises and organizations. The results of the fulfillment of the counterplans for the first 5 months of 1984 were analyzed. Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov explained the latest decisions of the Council of Ministers connected with the effective motivation of the thrifty use of raw and processed materials and with power supply resources.

REAGAN FAILS TO CONVINCE OF WILL FOR USSR TALKS

LD150938 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The United States: President Ronald Reagan convinced nobody at a press conference in Washington yesterday that the United States is willing to make a constructive contribution to successful talks about many topical problems of today's world. Among other things, he evaded a direct reply to a question concerning the latest Soviet proposals on opening talks about banning antisatellite and other space weapons. The President gave assurances about the sincere interest of the United States in preserving peace in the world, but at the same time he showed that the United States is determined, in spite of the growing protests of the U.S. and world general public, to continue feverishly arming, above all in further deployment of their offensive nuclear missiles in Europe.

Pressure To Stop Confrontation

LD150846 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Our permanent correspondent in the United States, Michal Stasz, reports on the press conference by U.S. President Ronald Reagan:

The second press conference by the U.S. President in 3 weeks is an indication that something unusual is happening in Washington. This was confirmed a few hours ago. As the interest of journalists has shown, in the U.S. capital the pressure to achieve a change in Reagan's confrontation policy toward the USSR has increased so much that even the White House could no longer ignore it. This resulted in last night's press conference. Its main topic was Reagan's negative attitude toward the USSR and the increasing demands for change in this regard by the majority of the U.S. population. Reagan limited himself to standard replies in a spirit of a generally shown willingness to meet the Soviet leadership, but he also said that the USSR had insisted on thorough preparation for a summit meeting. As could be expected, he refused to hold talks on halting the arms race, which the United States is taking into outer space, and falsely said that his government is interested in disarmament talks.

In his replies to journalists' questions, Reagan continuously returned to the allegation that he is in contact with the Soviet leadership and that there is allegedly quiet diplomatic activity between the two governments. The Reagan administration, under the pressure of criticism by its allies, often claims this, but the Soviet side firmly refutes this.

The great internal political pressure on Reagan, which is also seen in his Republican Party, has put Reagan into a corner and the only way for him now is to keep maneuvering until the November elections.

ZHANG AIPING'S U.S. VISIT: CLOSER MILITARY TIES

LD141559 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The following commentary by Editor Milada Langrova is devoted to the visit of Zhang Aiping, the Chinese minister of national defense, to the United States.

The significance of the visit to the United States by the Chinese minister of national defense lies not merely in the agreement on the sale of American arms to China, but also in the fact that this visit signals closer military ties between Washington and Beijing. This is how THE WASHINGTON POST assessed the current visit to the United States by Zhang Aiping, and one cannot but agree with this.

From his talks with his counterpart, Weinberger, the American secretary of defense, and other Pentagon representatives, Zhang Aiping will take away with him not inconsiderable presents. They discussed the purchase of antitank missiles and the possibility of providing China with technology that will enable it to improve its artillery. In addition, they also discussed future possible U.S. sales to China of antitank missile technology; the Chinese minister of national defense also expressed his interest in purchasing technology for the manufacture of other arms. The Chinese minister will now tour American companies engaged in arms sales in order to hold personal discussions with them. He will also visit some military bases.

Why such saber rattling during a single visit? The American and Chinese sides have found a ready answer to this. The agreements between Casper Weinberger and Zhang Aiping are to improve China's combat readiness. It is necessary to modernize the Chinese Army of 4.2 million men. According to the Chinese defense minister, China is capable of calling to arms several tens of millions of soldiers. Han Huaizhi, deputy chief of the General Staf of the Chinese Army, recently declared that the Chinese Army is compelled to increase its capability of mounting a combined attack. The raising of the offensive combat capabilities is said to be at the center of the ongoing changes in the Armed Forces' exercise methods. A special strategic missiles unit that was recently set up will contribute to this.

The danger to peace should such an Army be equipped with the modern American military hardware need not be documented in too much detail. War preparations naturally cannot leave China's neighbors in Asia in particular calm; they know best of all Beijing's expansionist policy. Let us, for instance, recall the continuing disturbances on the Sino-Vietnamese borders. Of course, the very fact that China could be one of the important sources of maintaining tension on the largest continent and at the same time used to intimidate the Soviet Union and communism in Asia in general has contributed to making relations between the PRC and the United States warmer once again. After the period when these relations cooled off by both sides, above all due to the Taiwan issue, President Reagan's visit to China in April this year gave a new impulse to mutual relations. Naturally, China would like to continue to play a role of an independent third great power, and this is why President Reagan failed during his visit to openly involve China in an anti-Soviet campaign.

The current visit to Washington by Zhang Aiping, the Chinese defense minister -- his talks in the Pentagon, as well as the friendly meetings and talks with President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush, and Secretary of State George Schultz -- indicate a great deal. After all, to involve China in military cooperation is one of the main objectives of the American game in using a China card.

HUSAK, DELEGATION RETURN FROM CEMA SUMMIT

LD141759 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, returned today from Moscow. He headed our delegation at the economic summit conference of the CEMA member states. Arriving with him were members of the Czechoslovak delegation: members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government; Milos Jakes, secretary of the party Central Committee; Jozef Lenart, the first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier of the federal government and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Zbynek Sojak, director of a department of the party Central Committee.

The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the party Central Committee Josef Havlin and Frantisek Pitra; and other figures.

HAVLIN, CUBANS SIGN PROTOCOL ON EDUCATION

AU121311 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Prague, 8 Jun (CTK) -- Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received this Friday [8 June] in Prague Antonio Diaz, rector of the Higher Party College of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, who is currently staying in the CSSR on a working visit. He briefed Diaz on the fulfillment of conclusions adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress, particularly in education, and on the imminent tasks of the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy. They also discussed the further cooperation of party schools in developing scientific-technical cooperation and in exchanging experience in the training of party cadres. The meeting was also attended by Ladislav Novotny, rector of the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy. Sidroc Ramos Palacios, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the CSSR, was also present. Rector Antonio Diaz' stay was concluded by the signing of a protocol on cooperation between the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy and the Higher Party College of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

SOCIALIST YOUTH FROM FRG CONCLUDE VISIT

AU121453 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jun 84 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts Column": "Youth Union Members From the FRG"]

[Text] A delegation of Young Socialists (JUSO) from the FRG stayed in our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of our Socialist Youth Union from 5 to 7 June. The official friendly visit was concluded by a meeting of its members with the journalists in Prague. Horst Wegner, JUSO federal secretary, appraised at the press conference the results of negotiations with the representatives of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union; he characterized the visit as a significant contribution to the further development of cooperation between the two youth union organizations. Above all, he stressed the JUSO's resolve to actively contribute toward consolidating world peace and toward averting the danger of war.

[Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on the same day carries on page 2 a 200-word, "(SCH)"-signed, Prague-datelined report on the press conference, entitled "The Search of Common Paths." The JUSO's H. Wegner is quoted as saying that the delegation's visit "was of great significance for mutual knowledge, for the explanation of differing standpoints, and for the search for further starting points for mutual cooperation. The young Socialists," he is said to have stated, "see this cooperation, above all, in the common fight for peace and against the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, where the coordinated course of all progressive youth union organizations should become manifest." Wegner is also said to have "stressed that no difference exists between the stances of young Socialists in the period when the SPD was in the government, and those in its present opposition," and that the JUSO's current stand "has approached to the maximum the official line of the SPD leadership." The report concludes: "Yesterday [7 June] the delegation was received by J. Jeneral, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union. Both sides then signed a joint communique."]

STROUGAL TO VISIT SYRIA IN NEAREST FUTURE

LD141523 Prague CTK in English 1205 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 14 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal will leave for an official friendly visit to Syria in the nearest future. He was invited by his Syrian counterpart 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

AFP REPORT OF ATHLETES' STRIKE REBUTTED

AU140954 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 13 Jun 84 p 8

[CTK commentary: "Even Great Powers Can Envy Us; Nonobjective AFP Report"]

[Text] Prague -- Owing to its successes at the European Championships in Athens in 1982, the first World Championships in Helsinki in 1983, and the recent triumph at the Indoor European Championships in Geoteborg this year, Czechoslovak track and field sports have acquired, without exaggerating, worldwide fame. Foreign experts not only highly valued the performance of Kratochvilova, Bugar, Fibingerova [world champions in the women's 400 and 800 meters, men's discus throw, and women's shot put], and others, but appreciated primarily the high average standard and, in particular, the exemplary medical assistance. In this respect, the Commission for Top Performance Track-and-Field Sports achieved results for which it can be envied even by great track-and-field powers.

However, that which was the pride of Czechoslovak track and field sports as recently as during the indoor season has not lasted until the main season of competitions. Injuries and cases of illness among our top athletes have been mushrooming, and some mainstays of the Czechoslovak national team have been absent from virtually every race of the season. Thus far, a total of 20 top Czechoslovak athletes have been absent from some of the competitions because of the state of their health. The Rosicky Memorial [main track and field event of the season, named after a prewar RUDE PRAVO journalist and 800 meter champion killed by the Nazis], in particular, was tangibly affected by this and therefore could not become one of the highlights of the domestic track and field season. The CSSR team will also be severely weakened by the absence of 10 national team members at the quadripartite meeting, FRG-CSSR-France-Poland in Hannover on 15-16 June. The absentees will include Tomko (400 meters), Kubista (1,500 meters), Hudec (110 meters hurdles), Leitner (long jump), Marinec (triple jump), Priblinec (10 km walking), Matejkovicova (800 meters), Kleinova (1,500 meters), Murkova (long jump), and Fibingerova (shot put).

The cause of the unusually large number of injuries is easy to identify -- the body frequently cannot cope with the enormous training load, and the coaches and the athletes themselves underestimated the importance of regeneration and rehabilitation. Milos Dejbych, chairman of the Commission for Top Performance Track and Field Sports, says: "The intensiveness of preparation for this year was incomparably higher than in the past years, and some coaches failed to notice indications of their wards' fatigue. Regeneration and rehabilitation did not improve either. The climatic shocks following training camps abroad are also responsible for virus illnesses and muscle injuries." The situation that has arisen is a great lesson for further training. Nevertheless, in the case of some athletes, we reckon with early recovery and with their participation in the most important competition of the season. In no event can we agree with the assertion of the Prague correspondent for AFP who writes about some sort of a strike by Czechoslovak athletes following the announcement that they will not take part in the 1984 Olympic games. AFP's claim to the effect that some athletes let it be known that they are "injured" or "ill" and its questioning of the injury of triple jumper Marinec, for example, are a distortion of reality and betray ignorance.

HAVLIN ON FOREIGN POLICY, DEFENSE TASKS

AU131247 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 84 pp 3-4

[Speech by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, at the 10 June session of the all-state teachers conference in Prague]

[Excerpt] Everything for Man, for His Development in Peace

Esteemed women and men comrades, the basic condition of our successful progress toward resolving all our tasks is that we organically tie the results of research and development planning to the advantages and opportunities of socialism. This is the most significant revolutionary tasks of today; this is the field where the sharpest struggle is raging between the old and the new, between capitalism and socialism.

The intensification of our national economy and the growth of labor productivity will be, even in the coming years, the decisive factor of the further development of our society. They will be influenced by the application of the results of science, technology, and research in practice, by the improvement of the economic mechanisms, by the higher management and planning standards in the national economy, and by the deepening of socialist economic integration.

In all this a special role is played by man's general standards, and above all by his ideopolitical and moral profile, by his specialized knowledge, by his diligence and industry, and by his creative approach to task fulfillment.

We realize that the new and exacting demands placed on young people, on the shaping of their personalities, are also the result of current international political developments. In fact, at no time since the end of the World War II was the situation in the world as dangerously exacerbated as now; nor did it influence as much as now the general development of our society.

That is why, in fulfilling all the tasks of our society's economic and social advance, we consider it of primary importance to lead an intensive struggle for maintaining peace, for frustrating the aggressive intentions of the American imperialism and all its helpers. It is their aim to destroy socialism. With regard to the socialist countries, they apply diverse discriminatory measures and conduct unbridled political campaigns and a psychological war against them. They falsify the intentions of the peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union and by the entire socialist community. They have reopened a new armament round on land, the seas, and in the air; and they even want to project it into outer space.

The people throughout the world are gradually and increasingly convincing themselves of the true substance and goals of imperialism. We citizens of Socialist Czechoslovakia also deeply realize the danger threatening us from the aggressive militarist policy of the United States and its allies.

Realizing the serious nature of international political developments, we will continue rousing the conscience of our people against imperialism's war plans; we will continue escalating our efforts for preserving and consolidating peace in the world. Hand in hand with this, we will be strengthening the defense ability of our fatherland and consolidating in every way the ties of alliance with the Soviet Union and with the other Warsaw Pact states, an alliance in which we see the main guarantee of our security.

The real strength of the socialist community; the broad peace; the democratic and progressive movement in the world; and the peoples' growing aversion to imperialism's militarist policy -- all this consolidates our conviction, which was clearly stressed at the Ninth CPCZ Central Committee session: namely, "that despite the entire complicated nature of the present situation, there exist possibilities for overcoming the dangerous phase in the development of international relations, in the ways the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and other countries of the socialist community are striving to achieve."

The socialist school is a significant ideological institution. That is why it must play a yet more active role under the new conditions of international development. It is also its task to unmask the true face of imperialism; it must cultivate in the young people feelings of ardent patriotism and lead them toward principle-minded work for their fatherland and, in case of need, also for its defense.

The specific expression of higher offensiveness and greater efficiency of the ideo-political education of the generation that is growing up must be a yet greater power to resist and to unambiguously reject the demogogies, lies, and slanders by the aggressive bourgeois propaganda, which are aimed at the socialist system in our own country and the other socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union.

HOFFMAN AWARDED STATE DECORATIONS ON BIRTHDAY

Husak: Hero of Socialist Labor

LD142223 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, presented the highest state order to Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, on his 60th birthday, in the presence of members and candidates of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, secretaries, and members of the party Central Committee, and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ.

For many years of selfless work for the CPCZ and the socialist society, at the proposal of the Presidium of the party Central Committee, the president of the Republic awarded Karel Hoffmann with the honorary title of Hero of Socialist Labor with the right to wear the Gold Star of Hero of Socialist Labor, and the order of Klement Gottwald for the building of the socialist homeland.

In the name of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, the Central Committee of the National Front and in his own name, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, congratulated Karel Hoffmann on his birthday and on the award of the state honors. He praised Comrade Karel Hoffmann's deserving activity in carrying out party functions from the primary organizations up to the Central Committee and its Presidium. He emphasized his great share in implementing the policy of the Communist Party in building socialist society and in deepening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

He made use of his rich political experience in state posts and as deputy of the Federal Assembly. Comrade Gustav Husak recalled the principled Marxist-Leninist approach of Comrade Karel Hoffmann in the period of crisis in the party and society in the years 1968-1969, and his direct approach to the consolidation of the political and economic situation in our country. He highly praised the work of Comrade Karel Hoffmann at the head of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and his efforts for increasing the quality of the activities of the trade unions and the increasing of their role in building a developed socialist society. He wished him new successes in his work in future years, good health, and personal happiness.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann, in his answer, sincerely thanked for the award of the highest Czechoslovak state orders. He said that he considers them at the same time as an appreciation of the work of the wide collective of his colleagues who support him in his activities. He gave the assurance that he will continue to give all his strength for the benefit of the Communist Party, the socialist community, and the Czechoslovak people for the strengthening of friendship and alliance ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

At the end of the ceremony the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee arranged a meeting in honor of Karel Hoffmann which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

GDR's Gold Star of Friendship

LD142205 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, awarded Comrade Karel Hoffmann a high state honor on his birthday, the Gold Star of Friendship Among Nations. This award was presented to Comrade Karel Hoffmann today by Harry Tisch, chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation, together with the members of a delegation who congratulated Karel Hoffmann in the name of the Central Trade Union and conveyed to him fraternal greetings from GDR workers.

BENO ADDRESSES PRADUBICE SEMINAR ON CPCZ TASKS

LD142213 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today spoke at the regional seminar in Pradubice about current tasks for the realization of the conclusions of the 16th congress of the party. He emphasized that the favorable economic development up to now from the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan gives real prerequisites for higher goals this year and next year. If they are to be successfully tackled, however, traditional approaches and forms of work must be abandoned, not only in the sphere of economics but in party activity.

When Comrade Mikulas Beno spoke of the work of party organs and organizations, their elected organs, apparatuses and aktivs, he emphasised the key importance of primary organizations. He recalled the need to increase the level of politically organizational, educational, and mass political work among the workers so that they all know and correctly understand the policy of the party and take active part in its realization.

FOJTIK ON IDEOLOGICAL QUESTIONS AT CPCZ AKTIV

LD142258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] A citywide aktiv of CPCZ officials and Socialist Academy lecturers on present ideological questions took place in Prague today. Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, concerned himself in his speech with the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th congress, (?in particular) on the national economy and about the ideological mass political work in connection with the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. He pointed to the keen class struggle between socialism and imperialism in the ideological sphere and at the attempts by bourgeois ideology to falsify the history of World War II and to discredit socialism.

Anticommunists exaggerated some difficulties of socialist countries and use them as proof of the short life of socialism, Jan Fojtik said. In reality, these difficulties, no matter of what character, are and can be overcome, precisely because our countries make use of the socialist management of society.

Against Subordinating Ideology

AU131146 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by Jan Koran: "Purposefulness of Ideological Influence"]

[Excerpt] The 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in March 1980 clearly formulated political-educational and ideological tasks and stressed the need for a comprehensive approach in implementing them. This was expressed by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, when he stressed that the shaping of the socialist qualities of man, his world outlook, moral profile, and highly motivated work actively must be closely linked with the party's multifaceted activity in the entire political and socio-economic sphere, in domestic and foreign policy, and in all spheres of social life.

At the same time, the implementation of the requirement of a comprehensive approach requires a differentiated approach. This means respect for the specific features of the environment and of the social, ethnic, and age composition of the groups on which we are exerting influence. It also means having the best possible knowledge of people's interests, their needs, and views.

Changes in people's awareness are manifested in their deeds, in their conduct. Innumerable examples of work activity and a creative approach to the fulfillment of tasks furnish evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the party's ideological activity.

However, differences in the depth with which the new tasks are mastered still exist. CPCZ Central Committee sessions critically point out that, in some cases, ideological influence is underestimated and subordinated to the operative solution of economic and other problems. The appropriate attention is not always devoted to the forms being applied in mass political work. Despite all the facts being published, arguments available, and extensive publicity, some propagandists, agitators, functionaries of the party and social organizations, and leading economic workers are not capable of working offensively, explaining party policy, and refuting all kinds of rumors along the grapevine.

The implementation of the comprehensive approach [in ideological work] is aimed at further optimizing the educational process, so that it is characterized by a higher degree of purposefulness, unity, and coordination of all factors of ideological influence. It requires a higher standard of the methods of work and presupposes at the same time the ensuring of unity between the educational goals and means. According to Gustav Husak's words, at the 16th party congress, the purpose of all our educational efforts is to create a personality that is developing in an all-round fashion and to shape its mode of thinking and feeling in the spirit of our socialist ideals, moral norms, and values, so that it may fully develop the most noble features of the manager and creator of the new society.

REFUGEES' RELATIVES MAY OBTAIN TRAVEL PERMITS

AU121130 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 9 June on page 2 carries a 900-word undated interview given by Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Balaz, chief of the passport and visa section of the National Security Corps' Administration for Bratislava and West Slovakia, to Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalist Frantisek Melis.

In the interview, Balaz reiterates what documents Czechoslovak tourists require to travel abroad, gives information on fees and application deadlines, and urges prospective travellers to submit complete forms to avoid delays and complications. Speaking about the most frequent "problems" with application forms, Balaz says, among other things: "There are frequent attempts to conceal the sojourn of relatives abroad who are there without a permit of Czechoslovak authorities. This attempt at a fraud is very soon exposed and, besides, is absolutely unnecessary. If the citizens' relatives abroad do not engage in hostile activity against our Republic, there is no ground for turning down his application to travel abroad." Balaz also urges the prospective travellers' employees to "express themselves unequivocally" in favor or against their employers' trips abroad because "they often first approve the trip but soon thereafter call us, telling us about their objections to the applicant and asking us not to permit the trip."

HEAD OF CATHOLIC PEACE ORGANIZATION DIES

AU121325 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- The Slovak National Council, the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR], and the Slovak Peace Council announce with great sorrow that Monsignore Gejza Navratil, doctor of theology honoris causa, Slovak National Council deputy, chairman of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy in the SSR, canon dean of the SSR capital, Bratislava -- administrator of the Parish of St Martin's Cathedral in Bratislava, and member of the Slovak Peace Council, died on 5 June at the age of 71.

Monsignore Gejza Navratil, doctor of theology honoris causa, was born on 11 December 1912 in a worker family in Risnovce. Loyal to the social environments from which he had emerged, he devoted his whole life to the people's upsurge, to the fight for their social and national freedom, to building the socialist society in Czechoslovakia. As administrator of the Pukanec Parish, he also joined the antifascist struggle.

He was an outstanding figure in the peace movement of the Catholic clergy. Since 1975 he was chairman of the Pacem in Terris Association of the Catholic clergy. At the same time, he was first deputy chairman of the Pacem in Terris Association of the Catholic clergy in the CSSR. In his function as member of the Slovak Peace Council, he closely cooperated with the Christian Peace Conference and with its regional committee in the CSSR, as well as with the Berlin Conference of European Catholics and All-Religious Conference in Moscow. He saw his mission as a clergyman in preserving peace among peoples and in the consolidation of peaceful cooperation.

He became deputy of the Slovak National Council in 1976. He was among the active members of the Slovak National Council's Committee for social and health affairs. As in his entire activity, in this function, too, he primarily aimed to contribute with all his might to the prosperity of the people and of his fatherland. Our society is losing in the deceased a devoted, modest, and dedicated public figure.

BRIEFS

PCP DELEGATION -- A PCP Central Committee study delegation led by Antonio Teles was received by Julius Varga, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. During its stay in Czechoslovakia, the delegation will visit some agricultural enterprises and organizations in East Bohemia. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 May 84 p 2 AU]

HONECKER MEETS WITH CUBAN OFFICIAL IN MOSCOW

LD141415 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0756 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, met on Thursday in Moscow with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, for a friendly talk. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez conveyed fraternal greetings from the first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

In the course of the conversation Erich Honecker spoke about the great efforts of GDR workers to fulfill the tasks set at the 10th SED Congress and the successess achieved in preparation of the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez reported on the numerous initiatives of the Cuban people for the realization of the resolutions of the second party congress of the Cuban Communist Party. He conveyed in this context the gratitude of his people for the proven solidarity of the GDR toward socialist Cuba.

Erich Honecker and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez praised the level of the friendly relations between the two parties and states, which had been given new impetus by the conclusion of the agreement on long-term economic cooperation up to the year 2000.

Both politicians were in agreement that the international situation had further escalated because of the most reactionary circles in the United States and other NATO states. They declared their full support for the proposals by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states for the securing of peace and the prevention of a nuclear world conflagration. Decisively they condemned the aggressive machinations of the United States in Central America and the Caribbean area, which were directed against the right to self-determination of nations and against all social progress. Both sides reaffirmed the readiness of their parties and peoples to continue to intensify their trusting cooperation in the interest of peace and socialism as well as the benefit of their people.

Participating in the talks were: Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Gerhard Weiss, member of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee; and Egon Winkelmann, member of the Central Committee and GDR ambassador to the USSR. On the Cuban side, Lionel Soto Prieto, member of the Central Committee Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR, took part.

HONECKER DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER CEMA SESSION

LD141926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, left Moscow on Thursday evening after the conclusion of the highest-level 3-day economic discussion of the CEMA member-states.

At Vnukovo Airport they were cordially seen off by the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; by the candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Viktor Cherbrikov; by the member of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other public figures.

SINDERMANN, HAEBER MEET WITH PCI'S IOTTI IN ROME

LD141631 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1453 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Rome, 14 Jun (ADN) -- The great significance of the continuation of the political dialogue between the GDR and Italy for the improvement of the international climate and for the development of bilateral relations was stressed by the president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Nilde Iotti, member of the National Directorate of the PCI, and members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR, and Professor Herbert Haeber. Horst Sindermann and Herbert Haeber, who were in Rome for the funeral following the death of the Italian Communist Party Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer, were received on Thursday for a courtesy visit by Nilde Iotti. In the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, Nilde Iotti spoke of the impressions she gained on her recent visit to the GDR and the constructive character of her political talks in Berlin.

FISCHER, CYPRIOT ENVOY EXCHANGE TREATY DOCUMENTS

LD141752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the ambassador of Cyprus to the GDR, Angelos Angelides, exchanged the ratification documents of the treaty on legal assistance in civil, family, labor law, and criminal cases in Berlin on Thursday. On this occasion, both politicians paid tribute to the friendly relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cyprus, which are developing in an all-round way, and which are to be further deepened by the treaty. It was stressed that, particularly in the present complicated international situation, every step which promotes the development of fruitful relations of peaceful coexistence contributes to the securing of peace.

SWEDISH DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS AS GUEST OF ARMY

LD141626 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1425 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jun (ADN) -- The Swedish military delegation led by the Swedish Defense Minister Anders Thunborg was the guest of the land forces of the GDR People's Army on Thursday. The delegation was welcomed in a technical training center by Horst Stechbarth, the deputy minister of defense and chief of the land forces. Minister Thunborg and his entourage looked at training media, equipment and simulators of the branches of the forces, special troops and services of the land forces. Colonel General Stechbarth briefed them on the modern equipment for the training of soldiers and on their struggle for the reliable defense of socialist achievements and peace. The guests saw an exercise by units of a tank regiment and had meetings with tank crews. In the afternoon they visited, accompanied by Colonel General Heinz Kessler, the deputy defense minister and chief of the Political Main Administration of the GDR People's Army, sportsmen and trainers of the Vorwaerts Army Sports Club in Potsdam. There they talked to the twice Olympic champion in the discus, Evelin Herberg, and the 10-time world champion and Olympic champion in canoeing, Birgit Fischer. Prior to this, the military delegation visited the historic site of the signing of the Potsdam Agreement in Cecilienhof.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE: AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE

LD150858 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Ronald Reagan has dealt with the question of a possible Soviet-American summit meeting. Our correspondent in New York is Elemer Csak:

Most questions at the half-hour Washington press conference dealt with improving Soviet-American relations. However, Ronald Reagan limited his answers only to emphasizing his agreement in principle regarding a summit meeting. He said he is ready to take part in an American-Soviet summit meeting. Reagan was evasive on the question of whether he has invited Chernenko, stating that the two countries are in contact about the topics to be discussed and steps are taking place to lay the foundations for a high-level meeting.

As for Chernenko's proposal urging a ban on space weapons, the U.S. President said that for the time being there is no unequivocal answer from Washington. At the same time, he noted that in his opinion the Soviet Union has a 10-year advantage which the United States must catch up with.

At his press conference, which was unusually conciliatory but which did not contain concrete proposals and promises, Ronald Reagan avoided explicitly accusing the Soviet Union of violating the SALT agreements, but at the same time he made a statement throwing suspicion that the other great power is overarming.

Preconditions for Summit

LD151021 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] At his Washington press conference yesterday, the U.S. President gave his opinion on a possible Soviet-American summit meeting. Ronald Reagan said he is maintaining contacts with the Soviet Union, by means of silent diplomacy, but he added that the Soviet Union cannot view this as an invitation. It emerges from his contradictory words that he will continue to link the holding of a summit meeting to preconditions, but he did not name them.

Reagan again accused the Soviet Union of violating the arms limitation agreements, and with this he justified Washington's rejection of a concrete Soviet proposal for easing tension.

KADAR-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

LD141746 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Our correspondent reports on the arrival home of the Hungarian delegation. You hear Julia Tardos from Ferihegy Airport:

The special airplane, in which the Kadar-led delegation returned from Moscow, rolled onto the concrete of Ferihegy Airport at exactly 1730 hours. Our delegation took part in the high-level economic conference of the CEMA in the Soviet capital. Alongside the first secretary of the party's Central Committee, members of the Hungarian negotiating delegation were Gyorgy Lazar, premier; and Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee; members of the Politburo, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee; Lajos Faluvegi and Jozsef Marjai, deputy premiers; and members of the Central Committee.

In the 3 days that passed in Moscow, the political and economic leaders of 10 member countries, with the participation of experts, reviewed the main issues of the economic community of socialist countries, the possible directions of development and cooperation, and the method of further deepening economic integration. Besides the plenary sessions, the Moscow meeting also provided an opportunity for several bilateral meetings. Thus, Janos Kadar was able to conduct a discussion with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU, and they were able to evaluate the international situation, on the basis of a full identity of views, establishing that both countries continue to do everything for peace, for the defense of international security.

According to today's reports, topical issues of international politics, and the effect of these on the world economy as well, were discussed at the high-level economic conference of the CEMA, which came to a close today. The conference also dealt with the European member-states changing over to intensive economies generally at the same time, and with this fact, also, requiring higher-level cooperation. The facts released thus far on the consultation already make it clear that everything discussed in the Soviet capital is very important from the viewpoint of Hungarian economic development, too. A communique will be issued later on the consultation.

The Hungarian delegation which had been in Moscow was received at the airport by Karoly Nemeth, Gyorgy Aczel, Mihaly Korom, Miklos Ovari, secretaries of the Central Committee; Istvan Sarlos, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the Politburo, as well as Istvan Horvath, minister of internal affairs; Arpad Pullai, minister of transport; Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, members of the Central Committee; and Gyula Horn, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, and also present was Vladimir Bazovskiy, the Soviet Union's ambassador in Hungary.

COMMITTEE HEARS VERESS REPORT ON FOREIGN TRADE

LD141527 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Prior to next week's session of the National Assembly, committees are debating last year's budget. Endre Papp reports from the session of the Commercial Committee:

The Commercial Committee took 1 minute to decide on one of the topics on the agenda. They did not even begin to debate the draft regulation concerning dishonest trading activity, because they recommended that a higher-level bill or legal regulation be drawn up. That should be decided by the National Assembly session.

First, Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress gave an account. He began by apologizing to all those who had already heard his report at the meeting of parliamentary dignitaries and deputies from Budapest. He again revealed that the ruble deficit in Hungary's foreign trade in the first 5 months of this year is smaller than for the same period last year. There are bigger problems in hard currency accounting, however. This year's findings up to now have not supported the idea that the planned target can be reached. Fortunately, prospects for agricultural production are encouraging, but one of our gravest problems -- as the minister put it: a severe blow -- is that the price of agricultural products and foodstuffs has been declining continuously last year and this year.

The shortfall in the engineering sector is $150-160 million. The worsening of our terms of trade will not be dramatic this year. Nevertheless, we will only be able to approach the planned trade surplus of $700-800 million.

The strengthening of foreign trade laws has not, by itself, had a decisive influence on foreign trade. When foreign trade is further developed, the joint incentives of producers and retailers have to be expanded. Individual foreign trade enterprises should not be kept alive by state decisions. Their success should be based on whether they are needed by their partners.

After the debate on the report by the minister of foreign trade, Deputy Minister of Domestic Trade Ferenc Spilak will give an account to the Commercial Committee of the National Assembly on the execution of last year's budget.

OVARI ADDRESSES CULTURAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD142057 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The pace of the growth of national income can increase even in the not too distant future, although it is obvious that budgetary problems will occur later as well, Miklos Ovari, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the Politburo, stated at the session of the National Assembly Cultural Committee at which the implementation of the 1983 budget was discussed. Jozsef Drecin, state secretary for the Ministry of Culture, stated that the basic problem of teaching is the lack of teachers and that this must also be taken into account in planning the cultural budget.

COUNCIL DISCUSSES COOPERATIVES' DIFFICULTIES

LD150301 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] As a result of the strict economic circumstances, great differences have developed among industrial cooperatives. Some of them are struggling with serious financial problems. This was reported at the session of the National Council of Industrial Cooperatives. Among others, the cooperatives supplying the population got into difficulties. Therefore, attempts have been made to improve their management by the creation of new structural forms.

The production of construction industry cooperatives has declined by more than 6 percent in comparison with the first quarter of 1983. The fact that the ratio of maintenance work has grown, plays a role in this. Machine and chemical industry cooperatives have increased their exports by nearly 40 percent, but the increase is so great only because exports last year were insignificant.

The council chairman stated at the session that the most important task is improvement of quality and punctual delivery and that preparation for the new economic regulators to be introduced in 1985 should be made right now.

BRIEFS

POLISH PARTY IDEOLOGICAL DELEGATION -- At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a Polish party delegation bed by Andrzej Czyz, deputy director of the Ideological Department of the PZPR Central Committee, visited Hungary from 7 to 11 May. The delegation, which was received by Erno Lakatos, head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee, studied the Hungarian experiences in ideological education work, party education, and social science research. The Polish guests visited the MSZMP Central Committee's Institute of Social Sciences and the Political College, and visited Szolnok County [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 May 84 p 4 AU]

PROPAGANDA TAKES UPPER HAND AT LONDON SUMMIT

AU131324 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 84 p 7

[Zbigniew Lesnikowski commentary: "Peace Declaration Will Not Strengthen"]

[Text] A profusion of declared assurances of support for the idea of peace, to say nothing of the idea of democracy, with a simultaneous lack of concrete proposals that could effect this peace -- this is the characteristic feature of the 10th "summit," which one might call a jubilee summit, by the seven most industrialized nations in the West which ended on Saturday. The 3-day talks at London's Lancaster House between the government leaders of Great Britain, the United States, France, the FRG, Italy, Canada, and Japan have resulted in final documents dealing not only with economic affairs, but also with East-West relations, the situation in the Persian Gulf, and the issue of international terrorism, which Great Britain put forward.

The most important of these documents, the so-called London Declaration, ends on an optimistic note: "We look with confidence to the future." Do the leaders of the "seven" really have grounds for optimism?

Although the economic situation of their countries is better, though not to an equal degree, than it was 1 year ago during a similar "summit" in Williamsburg, world economic relations, and particularly political relations, have not only not improved, but have deteriorated considerably. Neither have the controversies dividing the Western world been removed. The internal differences between the West European "10" are continuing, and the EEC's criticism of Washington, accusing it of maintaining an excessive dollar exchange rate, a gigantic budgetary deficit, and excessive interest rates at American banks, is also continuing, and even increasing. How can the recession be combated under these conditions? the United States' West European partners are asking. How can stability be restored to the world financial system? How can the huge debts of the Third World, valued at over $700 billion, be settled?

These issues were clearly silenced in London. The documents place the full unity and consolidation of the "seven" richest capitalist countries in the forefront, glossing over the differences and discrepancies between them. There is no doubt that Ronald Reagan regarded this "summit" as an important new stage in his election campaign, while his partners have done everything they could not to spoil the campaign for him. Hence the words of recognition for U.S. successes, and for its fruitful anti-inflation policy, and hence the assurances that the present economic policy will be continued.

Neither a vision of a new economic order, nor prospects for an improvement in East-West relations, nor even hope for a curb on the record unemployment in the West can be gleaned from the documents. Just as was the case with the nine previous meetings of this kind (the first was in Rambouillet outside Paris in 1975, and next year's meeting will be in the FRG), this time too propaganda aspects have taken the upper hand over meritorious content.

A lot of things indicate that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the summit's host, was right when she said in biblical style 1 week ago to journalists when asked what could be expected from the meeting: "Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he will not meet with disappointment." And indeed, disappointment has only met those who believed that the London meeting would improve something in international relations.

REPLY TO CUELLAR: CONFERENCE ON MIDEAST FAVORED

LD132017 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] New York 13 Jun -- Poland's Government pledged the country's full support for the idea of a Middle East peace conference in a statement handed over today to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Wednesday as a response to his note on the situation in the Middle East.

The statement said that Poland was invariably and consistently in favour of a durable, just and political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and added that Poland's stand was politically evidenced by its role in the U.N. peacekeeping forces in the Middle East. It said the key obstacle to durable and just peace in the Middle East was Israeli occupation of the Arab territories since the 1967 war, Israeli aggression against Lebanon in 1982 and disrespect for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. This situation comes as result of the expansionist tendencies in Israeli policy.

The Polish Government resolutely condemns these Israeli acts as incompatbile with the United Nations Charter, said the statement which coincides in time with the U.N. chief's tour of the Middle East, including Israel, to seek a peaceful settlement of the conflict. Poland firmly supports the just aspiration of the Arab people of Palestine to realize their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and establishment of its own independent state.

"We condemn the Israeli colonization policy carried out in the West bank and Gaza Strip, and the Israeli acts of repression and discrimination against the Palestinian people, as being incompatible with the norms of international law," said the Polish reply to the U.N. secretary-general's note.

"An international peace conference on the Middle East, with all the sides involved, includng the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, would be the correct path to solving the conflict," said the statement in conclusion.

ENVOY HAILS UNDP EFFORTS IN TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

LD141633 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 14 Jun 84

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva 14 June -- Addressing the 41st session of the U.N. Development Programme [UNDP] Administration Council holding its general debate here, head of Poland's delegation Janusz Czamarski, who was elected the Council's vice-president, said Wednesday that Poland appreciates effort made by UNDP last year to make international technological aid more useful and effective. The Polish representative stressed the necessity to strengthen UNDP programmes for different countries and confirm the rights of those governments which are provided with aid to decide about its distribution.

Janusz Czamarski recalled the resolution on strengthening confidence building measures in the international economic relations passes by the U.N. General Assembly on Poland's initiative and added that "Poland attaches great importance to implementing international programmes. We support the regional programme for Europe and participate in implementing some of its projects. We come out for the UNDP's further financing the project to build the North-South motorway which should be assessed not only as an achievement of technological cooperation but also, in a broader context, as a good example of many-sided cooperation between European countries in the spirit of Helinski and of the CSCE Madrid meeting," said he.

PZPR CC SENDS CONDOLENCES ON BERLINGUER DEATH

AU141112 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[Message of condolences from the PZPR Central Committee to the Central Committee of the PCI on the death of Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the PCI in Rome:

In connection with the death of Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, PCI Central Committee secretary general, the PZPR Central Committee and all Polish communists send you, dear comrades, and the family of the deceased, profound condolences.

We in our party will value Comrade Enrico Berlinguer as the longstanding leader of the largest Communist Party in Western Europe, an eminent aktivist in the international communist and workers movement, a warrior in the antifascist resistance, a youth aktivist and longstanding deputy to the General Assembly, and above all, as a fervent Communist who was inseparably involved in the struggle for working people's rights, freedom, democracy, social progress, and socialism.

Comrade Enrico Berlinguer's contribution toward the development of the international communist and workers movement, the struggle for disarmament, and the consolidation of peace in the world was universally known and valued.

The decease of Comrade Enrico Berlinguer is an irremediable loss for all communists and progressive people.

The PZPR Central Committee, Warsaw, 11 June, 1984

JARUZELSKI DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

LD141712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Polish delegation which participated in the highest-level economic conference of the CEMA member-states has returned from Moscow. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and premier, has also returned.

OLSZOWSKI VISITS MONGOLIA, MEETS COUNTERPART

LD141833 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, has arrived on an official visit to Mongolia. Soon after the arrival, Stefan Olszowski paid a short visit to Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs, and officially opened Polish culture days in Mongolia. In the evening, during a dinner given in honor of Stefan Olszowski, both ministers raised toasts, in which they pointed out that the friendship and solidarity between the two states are acquiring new forms today. Evaluating the international situation in the world it was emphasized that the intensification of threat to international security is caused by the Washington administration.

RAKOWSKI INTERVIEWED BY MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES

LD132052 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Interview with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski by Andrzej Urbanczyk of Warsaw Television, Mrs Solecka of SZTANDAR MLODYCH, Maja Zawadzka of Warsaw Radio Third Program, and Bronislaw Cieslak of Warsaw Television, given at Rakowski's office; date not specified; questioners not identified individually]

[Text] [Urbanczyk] Good evening. We are at the office of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski but we have asked him for a talk not from behind his desk -- this is why we are sitting here and the premier is sitting with us. This is not perhaps something new and revolutionary but it will no doubt allow us, and you, sir, to have greater freedom in our conversation. We have asked for this talk -- we, that is Mrs Solecka from SZTANDAR MLODYCH, Mrs Maja Zawadzka from Warsaw Radio Third Program, Bronislaw Cieslak and myself, Andrzej Urbanczyk, representing Polish Television -- in order to have a calm conversation. The premier usually appears in very hot situations and usually reacts hotly. I am even afraid that at this very moment in some Polish houses shouts are raised: Something is going on because Rakowski will speak.

Mr. Premier, the country is working, things are growing in the fields, matriculation exams are coming to the end in schools, but it would be difficult to say that the temperature of political life is low. I do not even mean here the recent workers' plenum or heated debates with trade unions about the international situation, about pre-electoral meetings or about market shortages or troubles caused for Poland by our citizens or by foreigners. There is time for a calm talk and evaluation of the situation, and this is what we are going to ask you about. I would like to start with the latest event, the plenum attended by workers. There is an opinion that there was criticism of various spheres of our economy and also of the intelligentsia. What do you say to this?

[Rakowski] I think that everybody got a slap because there was a lot of criticism of the situation in factories, low productivity, bad organization, too much concentration on wages, and so on. A lot of critical remarks were also made against the government. We were accused, for instance, of lack of consistency. I think that one cannot assess the plenum as you did, that just the intelligentsia was criticized. I do not agree with this view and I would advise you to maintain a calm view and not get excited. Your question also encourages me to make a remark of historical nature, namely: We are in the year of the 40th anniversary and we can say that everything that has been created in good sense, all our achievements as well as everything that we consider shortcomings or weaknesses in these 40 years, were the work of the whole society or at least the majority of it -- that is the working class, peasants, and intelligentsia. One more comment: Most of our intelligentsia is made up of sons of workers and peasants who were born in People's Poland and brought up in it. I do not think that one should follow this way of dividing; on the contrary, one should avoid divisions into various classes and groups from the point of view of their commitment to the work of construction of socialist society.

[Question] Mr Premier, the 16th plenum, although an important one, was just one of the events in the life of the recent past; every day brings more such events of greater or lesser importance. I would like to ask a general question. How do you, Mr Premier, evaluate the sociopolitical condition of the Poles, know various contrasting and extreme evaluations, from full happiness to the absolute pit from which we will never emerge?

[Rakowski] I see it as follows: Currently dominant in the views and attitudes of the community is the need for social peace. This has two causes: The first is simply being tired of the state of tension or events that have happened in Poland in the last 3 years -- here I have in mind mainly 1981 and 1982, and partly 1983; this is one of the causes. People simply want calm, they want quiet days, weeks, and months. The other cause is, I think, connected with the material situation of the working people. Here I do not mean wages, because wages are shaped in various ways in Poland and there are groups of the working population earning quite well. But mainly I mean difficult living conditions, day to day -- that is queues, searching for goods, experiencing cliques or arrogance from people who manage or are in charge. These are the two main causes of this need for social calm to be clearly visible.

Of course there are other factors. For instance, I see one such cause in the -- what I would call -- disappointment with the opposition. This of course has a long history and one would have to mention here a few reasons why this disappointment is a political fact. The first is that soon after the introduction of martial law there was a view pushed onto the public that a few months will pass and Jaruzelski's junta, as it was then called, will collapse as it was unable to stand the moral and political pressure both from inside externally and Then, as you remember, in the middle of 1982 disturbances and demonstrations began in the streets. People latched on to this and would say: This will no doubt bring about a correction to the policies of the government. Of course there was no kind of correction, as we consistently implemented the specific line of action that was mapped out on 13 December in the known and famous speech by the head of the government and the leader of the party.

Then came 1983. There were hopes then linked with the pope's visit to Poland in spite of the fact that both the pope and the Polish Church said many times that they were interested in social peace and accord and in Poland regaining its position on the international arena. Nevertheless, in certain circles of the opposition it was thought that this visit would cause something. Well, as it turned out, it did not. That is, what was hoped for did not happen, although it is difficult to say what was hoped for as here there was more wishful thinking than definite views.

[Rakowski] In any case all this was pushed onto the public opinion. And what appeared after these years is the fact that nothing like this happened. When I use the term social peace then I have in mind the harmonious development of the country both in the political and economic sphere, without constant jumps, explosions and surprises.

[Question] Most people say this: I have had enough of it. Clap here, clap there, I got disappointed a few times, now I am going to stand on the sidelines. Very often these are people who are not interested in the activities of the opposition, but this does not mean that they fully support the policy of the government.

[Rakowski] Here we are touching on a new problem, a very important one. I see it as a positive phenomenon that there is a movement for social peace or the need for it, but on the other hand, speaking of this I have to ask straight away: How does this movement toward social peace appear in the life of the society? Here I am returning to your question. It is a fact that striving for social peace as I understand it does not mean at all an automatic stagnation. But there is also a reverse side to this issue, namely there is a phenomenon of what we call apathy.

If I am speaking about the reverse side then it is because I think it is necessary to remind you that our society is multilayered, varied, and composed of various attitudes. Returning to what you said: Without a doubt there is an attitude like this -- I believed in Gierek and Gierek failed me; I believed in Solidarity and it lost, so I shall not believe anybody today; I do not want to get involved and I am withdrawing into my private life; or I adopt an attitude whereby I go to work at 0700 or 0800 in the morning, I work until 1500, I go back home, and I am not interested in what is going on around me. Such attitudes do exist.

[Question] Can a person who says: I make shoes, I work well, and I do not break the law of the land, stop at this, or will such a person be subjected to attacks?

[Rakowski] No, I have no intention of attacking such a person. I can of course say that I intend to encourage him to be active, but on no account can I treat his attitude as blameworthy and make complaints about him. Rather, when speaking about it, I had in mind the need to describe attitudes.

[Question] But there is a lack of confidence. I think that it comes from having been disappointed several times, and I think that it will continue to exist: the attitude that not much depends on me. Such apathy not just apathy in community life but also apathy at work. I do not mean that people are not working. I mean that people do not work above average. What are the motivations for a young man today to work above average with raging inflation, when it does not pay for him to save money because money becomes devalued, and he cannot spend it because there are no goods available to spend it on?

[Rakowski] First, there is no raging inflation, quite the reverse, there are small achievements in the area of decreasing inflation. Secondly, I question the thesis that there is no motivation for work. But it is true that if I see apathy as a negative phenomenon this is because such attitudes and thinking influence the sphere of production. This applies to a young generation of workers as well.

[Unidentified correspondent] Most of all it applies to young workers.

[Rakowski] But why is this so? Here I need to return again to 1981. For many young Poles 1981 was a year in which something was happening. There were constantly new events: strike alerts, strikes, demonstrations, let us say that business was brisk. Now it is suddenly being said again that it is necessary to work, that there is need for higher productivity; they order us to consider profitability, life is becoming gray and boring. What I am most sorry about is the attitude of these workers, young workers who in 1981 demonstrated their energy and frequently great organizational abilities and who now stand aside. Now the question is how to encourage them to use this experience and this useful youthful energy in the service of Poland. Because after all this is the point. If a worker keeps himself to himself he is not harming me, he is harming himself and all others, because when young people stand aside this leads to bitterness and to uncontrolled reactions. I remember the postwar years -- how much waiting there was then. Everywhere people were standing with hands in their pockets saying: I will wait; Anders [Commander of London-controlled Polish Army] will come on a white horse; something will change.

[Unidentified correspondent] But the walls of Nova Huta were then growing so fast that the world was amazed. If I am to think about the danger to the social peace, for which you are an apologist...

[Rakowski interrupts] I am not an apologist.

[Correspondent continues] All right. Let us talk about impatience. A normal human feeling: impatience. Suddenly we are craving things that are terribly normal and ordinary. For instance, we are dreaming about the standard of living of the mid-seventies. I then think: Are we not behaving in the programming of our social life in the way that Churchill behaved in Great Britain at the time of the war threat, when he promised just sacrifices, tears, and sweat and did not promise anything that could be achieved quickly and which would satisfy such impatience? In other words, the question is whether the program is for the minimum or whether it is a realistic program?

Question, female voice] One more thing: If you were to promise the younger generation today that in 5 years' time every family would have its own flat, (?offer)... [voices interrupt, no single statement distinguishable]

[Unidentified male correspondent] But one would not necessarily have to promise a flat right away.

[Unidentified female correspondent] No, but to create a realistic prospect of that.

[Rakowski] Yes, but you are all bombarding me at once -- impatience, a typically [word indistinct] characteristic.

[Question, male voice] After all, you did mention the advantage you have over us when it comes to talking of birth certificates.

[Rakowski] Obviously, because I do have one -- though only in that respect. I think that as far as that comparison with Churchill goes, we do not promise tears, but we do obviously promise sweat and sacrifice -- sacrifice over a certain period of time. And I think that the Polish reality that has been developing since December 1981 already provides proof that we are not wasting words. There have already been quite a few things which have been sorted out. I have in mind the market situation, especially the food market situation.

But let us move on to another matter for the moment and return to whether this is a minimum, a very down-to-earth program, whether it is a realistic program, or whether it is one allowing room for growth, in the sense of meeting people's ambitions -- and I am answering the young lady now. If there are no chances of building enough flats over 5 years for every Polish family to have a flat of its own -- that is, the families that are waiting for flats -- the question arises whether it would be right for us to present a program of this kind.

[Unidentified male correspondent] Obviously not.

[Question, male voice] You do not presuppose anything...

[Interrupted by female voice]

[Unidentified female correspondent] [Words indistinct] We have a tremendous amount of noble goals to achieve, more than we can afford. And one has to arrange them so as to be able to deal with the most urgent things.

[Unidentified male correspondent] Well, now; please speak.

[Unidentified male correspondent] I think this is something of a vicious circle. For saying: We're waiting; come on, give us something; we will make a go of it and we will adapt our grievances to the hopes you propose.

The government is basically presenting a somewhat hazy [niejaki] program. That is: If you give of your sweat, if you, the public, declare yourselves to be on our side and bestow on us the trust for which we are battling by proposing an open door policy -- or whatever one may call it -- then we will arrive all the more quickly at the goals that matter to both yourselves and ourselves, dear public. Namely: You will be passive [indistinct interjection] you will be active. And on the other, quite the reverse: Give and we'll go along with you. [as heard]

[Rakowski] To start at the end. I obviously get the impression that there is the view that these authorities -- well, perhaps not exactly these, but the authorities in general -- have lopped off a quarter of the living standard, so now let them restore it. And if they're unwilling to give it back, then we will put the screws on.

Our reply to this is that all we do is apportion things, with as much justice as possible. We divide up that which has been produced. That's the first thing.

But now for a few more formulations which do not allow me to agree with you, sir. Take the haziness of the program, for instance: It isn't so. It seems to me that the program we are implementing in the area of social and economic policy really is based on a very realistic appraisal. If we're not promising pie in the sky, that's good. And the fact that this has an element -- of which you spoke -- of a reversion to the level of 1979 is good as well, for if the standard of living has fallen then it is an achievement to rebuild it even to that extent.

But the thing is that the program is very specific. The first fundamental program was a decisive, and the speediest possible, improvement in the food market situation. Is there an improvement here or not? Yes, there is, is there not?

[Correspondents] Yes, there is.

[Unidentified female correspondent] But this is a stabilization on the vouchers, Mr Premier.

[Rakowski] Well, so what? There has been a period when you had your voucher but the shops were empty.

[Unidentified female correspondent] All this is true, but we are still looking not at where we have emerged from, that profound crisis -- but we are looking at what we would like to attain, and we should like to attain this as soon as possible. This is our (?aim).

[Unidentified male correspondent] Mr Premier, I have not been talking about these dizzy heights. I have been talking about a precise, realistic, and promised timetable, which, I expect you will say, is impossible to work out for the present, and to determine the speed of implementing hopes by the extent of confidence. The other side -- as we are talking here about sides -- is looking at it from a totally opposite perspective. It determines the extent of confidence by---[voice interrupts]

[Unidentified voice]...the speed of implementing dreams.

[Rakowski] Well, yes, but I would still like to ponder the correctness of this remark. I believe, perhaps I am wrong, but it arises from my observations and analyses, that, as far as the other side is concerned, millions of people in Poland are not the other side, that is according to the principle that there are two sides, the government and society.

I am against a division of this kind. This is the first remark. And here is the second one: I feel, after all, that millions of people in Poland appreciate the progress which has been made in the last 3 years. They appreciate the fact that various matters have been resolved. Let me recall something, although these things might seem banal today. Do you remember times where there were no shoes in Poland at all; things that went on then; do you remember when there was no detergent, etc? There have been times when there was no paper with which to roll cigarettes.

[Unidentified male correspondent] Or matches...

[Rakowski] Or matches. Well, I believe that these are visible things and the public sees them.

[Question] If you go to an office and cannot get anything done without a bribe then you say: There is something wrong with the political system because I have to pay a bribe. If, on numerous occasions, the enthusiasm of young people is halted by indolence, by a lack of appropriate regulations or somebody's ill will, then it is difficult to persuade these people to be active. This is so in many cases. There are thousands of those registered in youth housing cooperatives. How does one persuade these people to be active? How does one say to them that something depends on them?

[Unidentified correspondent] You don't have to persuade them, you have to make them...

[Unidentified female correspondent] Yes, it is necessary to create conditions in which their activeness can voice itself.

[Rakowski] Well, but of course! But the problem again is who is to create these conditions, this is the first question, and the second one is whether it is possible to achieve this in a relatively short period of time. I am repeating incessantly here that we have been dragged into a whirl of great changes in Poland. I am also aware that many laws which have been adopted -- super laws -- are not being implemented, wholly or in part; they are being disregarded. And anyway, dear colleagues, how is it that in your wanderings through Poland you don't meet persons who have trained themselves in disregarding regulations and laws, and decisions. It is a whole art, after all. The same person who would sit opposite me and speak about the government or authorities being incompetent because they have not done this or that, in practice turns out to be using half of his intelligence to disregard this which has already been registered and recommended for carrying out.

[Question] Yes, but even if we agree with you, so what? Nobody else will agree with it.

[Unidentified male correspondent] I think, Mr Premier, that we are not trying to make this program together for, say, the party organization of the Office of the Council of Ministers...

[Rakowski, interrupting] Yes, that's true.

[Unidentified male correspondent] Or for the leadership of underground Solidarity but for this greatest mass of people about whom we have already spoken and about whose passivity we have agreed.

[Question] We are trying jointly to convince the people, hence perhaps this aggression of ours, which perhaps is sometimes exaggerated. We are not just revealing our own views, but traveling in trams, taxis, buses, traveling around we hear such opinions. I think that the government was criticized for its inconsistency at the 16th plenum.

I understand, Mr Premier, that you do not equate the social calm with support for the government and state leadership.

[Rakowski] That's right. I even attempted to present the reasons which on one side cause the tendency toward social peace, to put it briefly, development without disturbances and demonstrations, that is the point...

[Unidentified correspondent, interrupting] Do you mean peace as a goal or as the basis for something?

[Rakowski] Both the basis and the goal. But I repeat: We do not want disturbances, we do not want demonstrations, we do not want stupid excesses, because all this infringes the desired peace. But I spoke about this as one side of the coin. The reverse side concerns apathy. What is this apathy? It is when someone wants the kind of development presented by me and this does not mean that he goes off to struggle and to support. That's the point.

[Question] Mr Premier, can one put it this way: There are people who say that they govern the spirit. Let me ask a slightly provocative question: What does the government govern?

[Rakowski] The government also governs the spirit. But here once again one must ask the question: Which social groups are concerned and in what situation? I will give you a classic example. Last year, as you remember, we suspended butter rationing. Then in the autumn the rationing was resumed. Do you remember the terrible anger? Where did it come from? Because the coupons would have to be used again? No. Suspension of rationing was seen by the public opinion as yet another manifestation of stabilization [words indistinct].

[Question] There is something else, Mr Premier. We have been reading in the papers for many months that we had lots of milk...

[Rakowski] I have heard this a hundred times. I have read this and that...

[Unidentified correspondent] [Words indistinct] One of the problems is that to us a disaster is not just debts and restrictions, but to us a very good harvest is also a disaster. Take strawberries, milk...

[Unidentified correspondent] Let Mr Premier finish.

[Rakowski] The point is that at the time we did not envisage that such a reaction could occur, but this reaction was in principle a positive phenomenon because it certified to the fact that suspension of rationing is received as the fact which makes credible our assurances that we are coming out of the crisis. To me this was a lesson, a lesson on how to behave in the future with similar cases. It also told me that one has to ask oneself how the community, or part of it, will react to our decisions. One more thing. I think that the situation is as follows: Some parts of our policy are most probably supported -- and this is supported by our research -- by everybody; other decisions are supported by part of the population. The support depends on the specific problem involved. When we speak about political support, esteemed colleagues, let us remember that this is not a permanent thing, that there never is universal support and that the policy, and also the great policies, is made up of thousands of small units, thousands of moves. For instance if we satisfy a certain production sector in the sense of an increase of production and we satisfy some need, then there is support.

[Unidentified male correspondent] I think there is one thing one can say once and for all. Namely, that this society, if one is allowed to say so, will always wish -- after the experience of recent years -- to keep a close eye on its government. This may perhaps be inconvenient for the government, but I think this is a positive phenomenon, all in all.

[Rakowski] It is not convenient, it is necessary. Without this I think no government can function well, and that is why all criticisms meet with attention and are analyzed. But of course, Mr. Editor, there are criticisms and there are criticisms. It is very often the case the someone criticizes without any knowledge of the matter at stake. Many people read the papers but read only the television program list and the sports columns, and more often than not ask the question we have already heard a hundred times before. And so on, and so on. But all these are, I think, normal phenomena, necessary ones. In other words: Let nobody who has established himself in the power apparatus imagine that being in power guarantees comfort.

Part II

LD132223 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Interview with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski by Mrs Solecka of SZTANDAR MLODYCH, Maja Zawadzka of Warsaw Radio Third Program, and Bronislaw Cieslak and Andrzej Urbanczyk of Warsaw Television, given at Rakowski's office; date not specified; questioners not identified individually]

[Text] [Question] Yesterday we considered the problems of social peace and calm, and we also spoke of the passivity into which certain fragments of society have fallen, but it was no accident that we mentioned this, for we will be soon taking an exam in social activity. I have in mind the elections to the people's councils. I would like to return to one of the subjects of yesterday's conversation. There are people who believe that the notion of national accord, even today, contains the possiblility of talks with the people with whom you once tried to reach an agreement. Do you imagine you will ever sit down at a table with them?

[Rakowski] In all honesty, no, for I consider this chapter of history to be closed. I have spoken of this in public on several occasions. Moreover, when one is speaking about accord and of talks about accord, one must pose the question of the level or platform upon which this accord is to be reached. That is decisive. Obviously, someone might say that formulae of this kind entail a resignation from one's views. This is not the case; that is not what matters. What matters, simply, is the recognition of certain arguments or of the programmatic assumptions which are the only ones that can be adopted and the only ones that open the way to the achievement of the desired goal: Poland's emergence from the crisis, internal calm, and the mobilization of all forces to overcome the shortcomings in the social and economic (?living standard).

[Unidentified male correspondent] But people change. The lessons of August, of the period after August, and before December [1981] affected everyone.

[Rakowski] Yes, many people change, and one must undoubtedly take note of this process. However, it seems to me you had in mind people who, I think, have not changed thus far. Since we nevertheless have behind us underground activity, there are still various kinds of activity aimed against the basic interests of Poland -- I was thinking of those people. I see no chance of achieving accord with them today.

[Question] What about those who simply yearn for their past days and their importance, and who nevertheless see that something is changing and who may themselves change their attitude?

[Rakowski] Obviously, yes; obviously, yes.

[Question] There is a week to go before the elections. Would you venture to define the alignment of forces? Are there any forecasts regarding the elections?

[Rakowski] The data we have -- on the selection of candidates, on the preelectoral meetings, of which there were various ones -- allows one to say that participation in all these electoral activities has been higher than I had expected. In fact, it is more than passable. However, that's not all. I think that when one talks about the elections to the people's councils, one must consider that these are the first elections following 1981 and, understandably, they constitute an arena of political struggle.

What I have first and foremost in mind here are the opposition's activities. These activities began as early as January this year, for one can clearly see -- and I will talk about this some more when I get the chance -- that the underground structures, the people we term part of the opposition, view these elections as their own sort of to be or not to be. Because of this, their policy in recent months has been a quadruple negative, as we put it: Do not stand as a candidate; do not check the electoral lists; do not take part in the preelectoral meetings; and, finally, do not vote. In short, boycott the elections. As far as the first three 'no's are concerned, they have already failed for, as I have said, we can express our satisfaction over all these first three areas, over the fact that there has been such a degree of public activity.

Now as to the problem of the fourth no, that is the boycott. Here, in the recent weeks, all the actions of the opposition have been concentrating on this call for a boycott and on justification for it. This is interesting, because here there are no arguments other than arguments of this kind: Do not vote because you are supporting the communist regime; do not vote because you are supporting the Reds. By the way, I would like to add that because of my function, I often read what is written in these little pamphlets, and I look for what could be called the program of the Polish opposition in Poland. This program is very brief; it is simply no -- no to everything that is happening and that can happen in Poland today; no to the social policy; and no to the economic policy.

Coming back to the elections, slogans are spread about. For instance, I read in one of the leaflets that by taking part in the electoral farce you are voting for empty shelves. This is a ridiculous slogan which certifies a low intellectual level or political level, because all one needs to do is refer to people, and here one can rely on their memories, to the autumn of 1981 when there really literally were empty shelves, and then compare the situation with the present one. We are aware that this is progress, even though it is insufficient progress for us as well, but it is a visible progress. The point is that if they launch such a slogan, then it is a very poor slogan.

There is another slogan, which I wrote down: The elections are the tool to enslave the community, to break its dignity and sovereignty. The question arises -- How is enslavement to come about? If in the parish of Sipiory, citizens of the parish elect their representatives to local authorities which are to look after them, to look after the interests of their region, is this enslavement?

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr. Premier, I do not know the parish of Sipiory, but I know, and I suspect, that a certain percentage of electors will not go to the polls, or a week before the elections they will think that they will not go, because somehow they do not believe in the possibility of action by their parish or district councils, of councillors who are helpless, with all directives coming from above.

[Rakowski] I agree that this will undoubtedly be one of the reasons. Such a passive attitude has its source not so much in the events we discussed yesterday, which have occurred in Poland over the past 3 years, but mainly in the experiences of the seventies when the councils were really reduced to being the prop [podnozek] of the administrative authorities. The councils that are to be elected on the basis of the law on people's councils and territorial self-government will really have an extensive field of activity.

Of course, I am not going to read it all out to you here; we don't have the time anyway. However, this act -- I assume that many are not familiar with it and that it needs to be studied -- creates an incredibly large ground for people's council activity. I would say that we are dealing with a new quantity here, and furthermore, with a real attempt to put local self-government into effect. It is not going to be an easy attempt, as it will also depend on the councillors as well as the administrative apparatus. My belief is that this is a qualitative change in the system of government in Poland. It could bring the desired results, or it could get only halfway there. This will depend on the activeness about which we are speaking so much here today, will it not?

[Unidentified female correspondent] Premier, do you remember whomyou voted for in the preceeding people's councils elections?

[Rakowski] No, I do not; I do not remember.

[Unidentified female correspondent] Perhaps this is because we all voted without striking out the unwanted candidates. I think that we will be able to speak of some sort of success in the elections if we begin, if people begin, to strike out. That is, not strike out personalities but strike out election manifestos. [A number of voices speak simultaneously] No, no. Not (?especially). Personalities too, but that is not what I am talking about. It seems to me that these election manifestos should be very precise and that every councillor should say what he wants to before all else. Because there is only a certain amount of resources, when I support somebody's election manifesto, I support a certain hierarchy of needs. For example, somebody living in a loft would vote for the one who says he will repair old houses and would strike out the one who says that for him schools are of greatest importance, and vice versa.

[Rakowski] Perhaps. You know, motivations which lead the people to enter an election booth always have been, are, and will be very different. Undoubtedly, among them there are the ones that you are talking about. However, I think that the basic problem, after all, is not who is going to vote which way and whether he will strike out or not, but whether the elector, essentially we could say the community, already believes today, even if only to a small extent, that it is worth participating in the elections, because they can really bring about a change of the situation in that locality, parish, or city. In other words, whether he believes that this is really extending people's participation in joint control.

[Unidentified female correspondent] That some things are up to me.

[Rakowski] Yes, that is what it amounts to. Whether this is an established belief, it is hard for me to say. . .

[Unidentified male correspondent interrupts] It cannot be established, as this is a new experience. It is, after all, an act on people's councils, that is something completely new in our experience, which has been of centralism for many years, all in all.

[Rakowski] Why yes.

[Unidentified male correspondent] So, I think it would be very important to say what these councillors are really able to do.

[Question] Premier, do you care more, if I may put it that way, for an elector who comes in just to come in, or for a conscious one, of which you spoke a while ago.

[Rakowski] Of course, I have to say that above all I care for a conscious elector, because this is the sphere of political activity of influencing people's minds. Because the number of conscious votes is a confirmation of whether the policies which I represent -- the policies of the party leadership, or the party, the PZPR, the policies of the government -- are taking effect.

However, I think that, again, it is impermissible to introduce such close divisions here, because, among other things, we shouldn't forget that within the Polish public there are emotions and bad experiences -- for example, of people's councils in the seventies -- which affect today's positions and people's attitudes and which also motivate them to do this or that.

This political map of attitudes and moods as well as positions is extraordinarily varied. For example, I am now interested in people's reactions to the elections from the point of view of the opposition's activity. I have written down a few slogans from these little leaflets that are being given to people in various places, that are being posted or left in halls. Here are the slogans: Villains, heretics, thieves, and bastards are the fit company for the elections; If you vote, you collaborate; If you are mentally sick, you will vote; Only dogs from the Red circles will go and vote; Who will go to elections, will be damned by their own children; You have voted for PRON and have voted for communists. I am interested in the reaction of the Polish public or those who receive these leaflets.

I personally think that these are simply offensive to these people. They strike their dignity, the dignity of millions of people. I personally think that whoever has formulated these slogans was a bad psychologist. I would also say that those who propagate the slogans are stupid. Or rather not those who propagate them -- sorry -- but those who participate in distributing these leaflets to the public opinion. I simply believe that there will be very different reasons for making people participate in the elections for these are actually real elections.

[Question] You have been criticizing leaflets which say: Don't go. If you were to construe a leaflet which would say, yes, go, and tell people why they ought to participate in the elections, what would you say?

[Rakowski] Well, you ought to go and participate in the elections, because if you want the relations in Poland to be normalized, if you want stabilization and development of Poland, then go and vote. After all, yesterday we said that there is a connection between apathy and production activity. If you stand on the outside and are demonstrating your indifference, then you are in effect delaying the process of Poland emerging from these difficulties. This is the first thing.

The second thing is that, as a matter of fact, it is the easiest thing to do to adopt such a stance and say: I am not going -- that is, I am not interested in the whole thing. This also means, surely, that I could not care less what is going to happen in Poland, yes or no?

[Unidentified female correspondent] No, because it can mean a lack of faith. That is, it can mean the lack of faith that it means anything.

[Rakowski] I would not attach such great significance to this lack of faith. Is it not perhaps a special notion which has now become common knowledge, as, for example, this notion of crisis? I myself, if I am not mistaken, have used this notion twice today, but I have already been thinking whether it is still right to be talking about the crisis or would it be more correct to be saying that we are overcoming difficulties that have been created by the crisis. For if there is an increase in production, for example, and the national income is going up, then is this a sign of the crisis or is it a sign of an emergence from it?

[Unidentified correspondent] Yesterday we spoke about people who are tired of politics and who are, therefore, apathetic, that is to say, people who are withdrawing into their own private affairs. The reason for this is that they have this terrifying vision of the world being completely and totally politicized -- politics is encroaching on sports, fashions, entertainment, and it is about to encroach on family life. I agree with the ideas in one of Mr Toeplitz's latest pamphlets. He, too, as it were, expressed a certain anxiety about a situation like this. Thus, if we say that the elections are also a political act, then from this point of view I think a proportion of otherwise absolutely honest and hard-working people, since we say that this exerts influence according to the principle: I do not take part in social life and hence I work badly in the factory -- well, I know people who work well and who are nevertheless not interested in politics. [sentence as heard]

[Rakowski] Yes, that is correct. I will amend my opinion somewhat. Such people do exist, to be sure. Moreover, I think that any authority may derive satisfaction from the existence of such attitudes: That one takes no part in politics. After all, I do not think that my attitude as a citizen deserves respect only when I engage in politics. This is the first remark. The second is in regard to the encroachment of politics. It is, as it were, a historical necessity. Indeed in the 20th century, as a result of various reasons and causes, including this camera, we are facing here today the fact that politics entered each and every house, and this is unavoidable. However, I think that no authority can afford to adopt this criterion: If one is inactive, one is therefore against us. This applies to everyone, including, for instance, us and the policies we are implementing. The same is true for those who fail to show interest in affairs in general. However, all phenomena must always be examined in specific situations. So, today for instance, in my view, participation in the elections does constitute support for this, I would say, trend toward what we were talking about yesterday: consolidation of social peace. It is support for trends toward normalization, and from this viewpoint, for me these elections do have a political nature. But why? Well, because of the reasons I already talked about and, apart from this, because of another reason: This position of Poland, or, to put it differently, its situation at the moment, its internal situation, and also its position in Europe are not normal -- they are not normal, right? We have lost a great deal. Therefore, let us put this whole discussion on a patriotic platform. We will be valued in Europe, we will become a partner, the kind of partner that our country of 37 million people deserves, if we have internal order, if we have production successes, if social life is put in order -- not on the basis of cages. Well, in this sense, I simply think that these elections are very important.

Let us introduce yet another element to our reflections. In our country it often happens that when there is discussion about democracy, very extensive and wide categories are implied, right? However, as a matter of fact, where can democracy grow stronger, develop and blossom? Above all in those countries where democracy begins with the local cells. This is where the norms for living together must be created and the system of the control of authorities so that we can gradually advance.

In many cases the idea of democracy is equated with the notion of democracy at the top, for instance that they should ask about everything. Anyway, it is difficult to get a clear answer here, because if you ask someone what the principles are going to be, then this person often cannot answer. [Passage indistinct] The elections are significant and participation in them is significant.

[Unidentified correspondent] Dealing with the program of the four no's of the opposition Mr Premier, you said that the first three have not been confirmed by life thus far, speaking positively among others about the campaign of electoral meetings. I have heard of a few -- perhaps they are exceptions -- a few which were carried out exactly in accor ance with an old cliche where, for instance, the chairman of the meeting says: We have not gathered here to discuss the program; we are here to approve the candidates. To this, of course, there is a reaction of anger at the meeting.

[Rakowski] It is a good thing that there is such anger because it means that if somebody goes to the meeting they want to participate in it.

[Unidentified correspondent] But what he thinks when he leaves the meeting is important.

[Rakowski] There is no doubt that the old cliche had to be applied yet again, if one can put it this way. Here again we have to deal with overcoming certain traditions.

[Question] But you are not a candidate to any district people's council are you? Yet you agitate for the elections.

[Rakowski] Of course I agitate, because I care about the Poland I dream of, a Poland which is stable and has behind her all these diabolical problems and troubles. Apart from this, there is also a personal issue at stake here.

[Question] What kind of issue?

[Rakowski] Well, I am simply a member of the authorities, and I would like the joint responsibility for what is going on in Poland to be borne by over 300,000 councillors too, so that they can get to know this difficult job, even though it sometimes gives one some satisfaction.

[Unidentified correspondent] Some see the connection between the results of the elections, the way the elections go, and the amnesty, the amnesty which is expected by everyone since this is the anniversary year.

[Rakowski] First of all, I would like to say that there was a period in our postwar history when government representatives spoke on matters which had nothing to do with them. Today we have a different situation. The issue of the Amnesty Act is the matter for the Sejm and the Council of State. But speaking as a private person, I can only say that each Amnesty Act is the function of the political and social situation in a given country. This is how one should view the amnesties that took place in Poland. There were quite a few of them. If the sociopolitical situation creates the possibility for such an Amnesty Act, then no doubt it will appear. This is how it happened last year.

The Sejm, the Council of State, and we as people who participate in the governing, have always said that this depends on such reasons, on the general situation. As far as the date, the 40th anniversary, this is, I would say, a matter for speculation.

[Unidentified correspondent] I think, Mr Premier, that we shall end the second round of our meetings on this. Thank you for both rounds. I must say that this meeting not from behind the desk but around this table helped us a bit, although we were not as eventually relaxed as we thought we would be, but I think that we were probably simply depressed by the gravity of the subject, as we take some of the responsibility for what is going on in the country. That is why we were perhaps not aggressive enough, but no doubt we shall make up for it in the future.

[Rakowski] I did not get the impression that you were not aggressive enough.

[Unidentified correspondent] Well, I think that on other occasions you found yourself in more difficult situations than this one. Thank you, Mr Premier, for this meeting.

[Rakowski] Thank you.

TRADES COUNCIL CHAIRMAN DEFENDS TRADESMEN

AU121405 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 2 Jun 84 p 4

[Interview given by Kazimierz Modzelewski, chairman of the National Trades Council, to Jerzy Baczynski: "Was the Action Worth the Trouble?"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Baczynski] Has the decision to carry out a "total control" of the trades been discussed with the National Trades Council?

[Modzelewski] No, it has not.

[Baczynski] If anyone asked you about your views on that decision what would you say?

[Modzelewski] That there is no need to carry out a special action. I am not against control checks, but the action in question and, especially, its propaganda background many arouse doubts as to whether the trades are really an equal partner in the socialist economy.

[Baczynski] But the government has clearly stated that the acion in question is not a kind of showdown with the private sector.

[Modzelewski] I know because that action would not have been announced in advance if the aim were to victimize anyone. However, the thing is that not everyone is clear about the purpose of that action, and that is why there have been various suppositions and rumors. Because of their historical experience the trades are exceptionally sensitive to all "climatic changes," and the present atmosphere vis-a-vis trades is not of the best.

[Baczynski] Many people think that private initiative not only does not shoulder any burdens of the crisis, but, on the contrary, is getting rich on its account.

[Modzelewski] Those are harmful myths. Do you know that our council has to subsidize some 5,000 private enterprises because they are unable to achieve the minimum legal profits? Not so long ago we thoroughly analyzed tradesmens' profits in a voivodship and found out that they earn Z25,000 a month. Is that really enough to provoke other people's envy? Thousands and thousands of workers earn that much, but you must remember that it is seldom that a tradesman works no more than 8 hours a day and that he has to be a manager, procurer of materials, and worker all in one. Only 10,000 administrative workers look after the 600,000 people employed by trades. In addition, tradesmen have to face increasing economic risks. At this year's Poznan Trade Fair we have been unable to sell all we had to offer.

So-called public opinion cannot stand the sight of large fortunes, but they are often money earned abroad in foreign exchange.

Of course, there is a group of tradesmen whose life styles are a provocation vis-a-vis other citizens, but usually such tradesmen are the newly rich. I always say that a wise tradesmen invests his profits, but that a stupid one spends them for all to see. And our people, who, as you know, are envious and given to generalizing, see only such examples.

As for the burdens of the crisis, this year we will have paid about Z50 billion in taxes. Actually, that sum will be paid by some 100,000 tradesmen -- one-third of all tradesmen -- because others will benefit by various concessions. Is there any other group of society able to pay so much into the budget? The 3 million private farmers pay Z5 billion into the budget all told. By the way, farming profits can now compete with the profits of rural tradesmen, who are therefore liquidating their workshops in rural voivodships on a massive scale. They can make more money from farming and breeding. For some time now we have been noting some disturbing trends: Tradesmen have ceased to invest, employment in the trades is sinking, and workshop owners are reducing their turnover. Is this evidence of economic strength?

[Baczynski] Let us assume that tradesmens' large fortunes are harmful myths, as you have said. However, I do not think that you can say the same thing about the general view that private initiative continues to engage in machinations.

[Modzelewski] No doubt, there are smart guys among us. In the past 4 years some 100,000 people have transferred to us from the socialized sector -- "from abroad." Many of them believed in the myth of easy money. We continue to get rid of such people. Last year, our self-management bodies recommended that almost 2,000 trade concessions should be withdrawn from those people. Some others closed their businesses under our own pressure. Now, you should compare those numbers with the number of the concessions withdrawn during the present action of verification: Some 8,300 private enterprises have been controlled, but only 23 concessions have been withdrawn. Only 10 percent of the 2,300 offenses ascertained by the control checks were traced back to tradesmen with concessions. The remaining people can be classified as "experts" of sorts who do not belong to our sector or who hail from the economic underground. We have nothing to do with such people. You must know that control checks are made mainly in the enterprises suspected of some irregularities, which is also a factor in distorting statistics.

My family has been in the construction business for 214 years, and construction is my pet trade. You should know that we have 91,000 such businesses in Poland, but that they had to face only 115 penal proceedings last year, which is a very, very small ratio. Machinations? Well, they are forced on trades to some extent. If the authorities demand that a tradesmen should pay an extra Z150 for every meter of material and if almost every purchase of raw materials has to be backed up by bribery, then how can you speak of crystal clear honesty? It is not only the private sector that has been affected by the disease of corruption.

SCIENTIFIC SESSION CRITICZES EUROCOMMUNISM

AU131420 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 84 p 6

[Eugeniusz Gajda article: "Current Problems of the Communist and Workers Movement -- Strategy and Tactics of Activity"]

[Excerpts] The scientific session, which was organized on 25-27 May 84 in Mierki near Osztynek by the Foreign and Ideological Department of the PZPR Central Committee and by the Workers Movement Institute of the Social Sciences Academy, was of importance from the viewpoint of the development of research into other viewpoints.

The subjects dealt with by the session in 13 reports, a number of scientific communiques, and a very comprehensive discussion can be divided into three mutually connected groups:

-- general theoretical and ideological problems of the workers movement;

-- theoretical and practical problems of socialist construction, including the Polish experience of it; and

-- the workers movement in developed capitalist countries and in developing countries.

With regard to the first group of subjects, the reports delivered by Jaroslaw Ladosz and Jerzy Muszynski offered a basis for scientific analyses and reflections as well as for attempts to evaluate the present stage of the development of Marxism-Leninism in the theory and practice of the communist movement.

Against the background of the various manifestations of the international communist and workers movement, attempts were made to provide an answer to the question of what is general in the development of this movement and what is specific in the activities of the individual parties. In that context, the session extensively discussed the phenomenon of so-called Eurocommunism, pointing up its objective determining factors and specific features. Attempts to raise specific features to theory and practice and in the divergence in evaluating the main processes taking place in the present world.

The reports delivered by Marian Dobrosielski, Stanislaw Rainko, and Sylwester Szafarz helped to develop the subject in question and criticized the so-called critics of Marxism-Leninism, who are present in the ranks of the workers movement. A lively discussion also criticized those critics. The main thesis of the so-called critics of Marxism-Leninism is to question V. Lenin's contribution to the development of Marxist theory and to present the creative development of this theory as something specific to Russia and something devoid of universal values. There is but a step from this criticism to the frontal criticism and negation of the achievements of the countries of real socialism and to presenting socialist contruction in these countries as contrary to the assumptions of the classics of Marxism and as a typical mistake of history. Such views, which are being propagated by some theoreticians of Eurocommunism and by Adam Schaff in Poland, are food for anticommunist propaganda.

The session produced, in that connection, a number of crucial theses on the role, place, and forms of criticism in the international workers movement. It asserted, among other things, that constructive criticism never amounts to global criticism, because its aim is not to deprecate, but to help in removing errors. However, in the case of constructive criticism, one should reckon with certain side effects.

SECRETARY ON RELIGIOUSNESS, CLERICALISM

AU121331 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 2 Jun 84 p 3

[Interview given by Jozef Nowak, first secretary of the PZPR Committee of Walbrzych Voivodship, to Marek Henzler: "Time Does Not Cure"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Henzler] How is the political situation in your voivodship?

[Nowak] It is very similar to the national situation, except that perhaps people here are more aware of the threat from beyond the Elbe.

[Henzler] What about the opposition...?

[Nowak] I do not want to discredit the opposition. I make no secret of the fact that there are individual people here who are interested in creating unrest. On the whole, the work in our factories is very heavy and wages for it vary. Not everyone wants to understand why incomes are distributed the way they are, which is what the adversaries feed on. They feed on that to a greater extent than in the areas in which industry is not as developed as it is here. However, the wisdom and growing strength of workers party organizations are becoming the foundations of the struggle to overcome psychological barriers, helplessness, and pessimism.

[Henzler] Have you been able to check the departure of party members from your voivodship organization?

[Nowak] There are now 38,500 party members in this voivodship, which is 28.5 percent fewer than at the end of 1980, but over 50 percent of our members are workers and peasants. The departure of party members has been greatly slowed down. In the 4 months of this year we admitted 185 candidates into the party and we lost about 500 party members -- not because they gave up their party cards, but because they were expelled, crossed out from the party rolls, and transferred to other voivodships, or because they died.

[Henzler] You are in charge of the party organization which operates in a new voivodship -- new although it has been in existence for 9 years. Does the fact that this voivodship is situated in the recovered territories have an effect on the specific nature of party activities?

[Nowak] As a city Walbrzych was a specific place. It was not affected by the war, and that is why it initially numbered more inhabitants than Wroclaw. We have here settlers from Central Poland, miners from the Boryslaw basin [now in the USSR], repatriates from Romania, Serbia, and so on, and, above all, a large community of our miners from France and Belgium, most of whom became communists in those countries. All of this is responsible for the fact that some people call us "Red Walbrzych."

[Henzler] Which issues provoke most discussions in your party?

[Nowak] The issues most frequently raised include the attitudes of people -- mostly of workers -- toward the private sector, ideology, and the education of young people.

The issue of the private sector has appeared because of the growth of the obvious problem of the two opposing poles of poverty and riches and because of the fear of pauperization since many people find it very difficult to notice that the economic reform has produced from them positive and stable material results. Workers -- both those who are members of the voivodship committee (workers and peasants account for some 50 percent of Walbrzych Voivodship PZPR Committee membership) and those in factories -- continue to raise at party and election meetings the issue of the party's consistency and unyieldingness in the fight against the evil. Workers are always ready to accompany professional people who carry out control checks in various places, mainly in places of doubtful economic activity. People have great hopes of the 16th plenum, its resolutions, and their full implementation. Recently we have experienced a return to religiousness, which often borders on bigotry and political clericalism. We must realize that in some communities there is tremendous pressure to participate in religious practices. I think that, regardless of one's world views, we must not acquiesce in the fact that some elements exploit the churches for antistate activities. The time has come to counter such practices, and this should be done not only by the lay state and nonbelievers, but also by those who are deeply religious, who should not agree to the exploitation of temples and religion for political purposes. I think that a decisive majority of the clergy and other believers conduct themselves correctly in these matters.

We often discuss the problems of our young people's education, and many comrades continue to express concern that the educational priorities are incorrect and that the socialist meaning of upbringing has been lost only too often. This issue must be tackled very soon. In this case time does not cure. On the contrary, it only makes things worse.

[Henzler] To what extent has the party's authority been rehabilitated in the field?

[Nowak] It is difficult to answer this question unambiguously. The party has become more manageable from top to bottom and vice versa. For example, this year's May Day celebrations were attended by about 130,000 people -- nearly four times as many as there are party members in our voivodship. This is something, but the people's moods are still far from what they should be. Their moods are being affected by many hardships of daily life rather than by the activities of our adversaries.

People are wearing their last shirts, laundry, and socks and are short of linen, which is difficult to buy. We are trying to ease the situation by organizing private exchanges of goods and sales in factory shops, which prevents speculation. However, this is not enough. We must observe class principles in our activities and hinder the creation of money elites.

CHURCH PRESSURE OVER DETAINEES CONTINUES

PM111430 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9/10 Jun 84 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Church Continues To Pressure Government"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The way in which the Polish Episcopate dissociated itself from the remarks made by Father Popieluszko, who is close to Solidarity and delivered a sermon advising the faithful not to vote on 17 June, is certainly a masterpiece of ecclesiastical diplomacy. Father Brunka, who is, de facto and not de jure, assistant to Father Orszulik, the director of the Episcopate Press Office, contacted several Western correspondents and a representative of PAP, the official agency and told them this: "In response to journalists' questions on Father Popieluszko's statements, the Polish Episcopate Secretariat is anxious to state that they are the individual opinions of the man concerned."

Commenting on the situation, a prominent Church figure told me:

1 -- The explanation which has just been given binds the Episcopate but it is not a written communique from the Church leadership and Father Brunka has no official job within that Episcopate.

2 -- The statement indicates that Father Popieluszko expressed his personel view and thus what he said was not binding on the Church itself. However, he did not deny that priest, or any other, the right to express his views and did not say he should have the Episcopate' own view on the subject.

Since I pointed out to him, however, that the wording of the joint Church-state communique issued the previous day, stating that at the joint commission meeting "special attention was paid to the needs and opportunities for active participation by the population in public affairs for the nation's good," seemed to suggest that the Church was hostile to the boycotting of the 17 June elections, the same prominent ecclesiastical figure told me with a smile that that communique was not referring specifically to the forthcoming elections but that the Church "is not surprised that it should be read in that context."

At a deeper level, my interlocutor drew my attention to the fact that the communique does talk of the "need" for citizens to be involved in public life, but also mentions the "opportunities" which must be given if that involvement is to have meaning.

The UN Guarantee

And this is the root of the problem. The Episcopate is continuing its pressures to secure concessions from the government to bring about the release of the "eleven" Social Self-Defense Committee and Solidarity members, a general amnesty, and the granting of legal status to the Church. At present it is in a strong position because the government badly needs its "understanding" attitude on the eve of the elections.

That is why the Church's clear commitment in favor of participation in the election is, and will remain, directly proportionate to the real progress made on these three essential questions.

The problem of the "eleven" remains the most difficult. There could be a move toward a varied solution. Those political prisoners who agree to temporarily leave the country would do so with a UN guarantee of their later return. The others would pledge to abandon all political activity for 3 years and would be released inside the country. Finally, if one of them (Mr Michnik for instance) refused any compromise, he might be deported, to Austria for instance, where Mr Kreisky would guarantee his return to Poland after 1 year. It should be noted that, even in opposition circles, many people regret Mr Michnik's firm line and think it would be better to accept release through the invervention of the United Nations or the Church (with which the government would thus resume the habit of fundamental negotiations) rather than having it finally granted by the government alone, which would serve government propaganda and would not make it possible to secure the essential guarantees.

As regards the amnesty, all the indications are that it will be proclaimed in July on the eve of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. Finally there are also plans to publish a joint Church-state declaration in July guaranteeing respect for freedom of worship on the one hand, and obedience to the laws and Construction of the socialist state on the other. At the same time the bill giving legal status to the Church will be submitted to the Sejm, which will examine it during its fall session.

It is only then that the Episcopate will consider the "opportunities" for citizens' real participation in public life to which the joint communique refers and for a firmer commitment by the Church to dialogue with the government to have been created. Nonetheless, in the short term the ecclesiastical hierarchy already considers, as one of the primate's close aides pointed out, that "the word 'boycott' is not part of the Church's vocabulary."

MILEWSKI 'EXPOSES HIS DUPLICITY' IN LETTER TO LIS

LD141416 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] "Hard Currency Against National Accord" is the headline given by daily papers to a letter from Jerzy Milewski, head of the so-called Coordination Center of the former Solidarity, based in Brussels, addressed to Bogdan Lis who was detained a few days ago. The letter describes the Western centers' aid for Poland's underground opposition structures. The letter is supplemented by a commentary which explains the author's slang and abbreviations and helps one to understand better the mechanisms whereby these activities have been financed. All in all, it is a rather compromising document, one that exposes the duplicity of the author of the letter and of his paymasters. How can one interpret otherwise the support for only those of the Western unions which are on strike and which either finance or aid t[illegible] activities of the emigres and the conspirators at home?

WALESA'S ROLE AS LEADER RESTS ON BOYCOTT SUCCESS

NC141708 Paris AFP in English 1649 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, June 14 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa said today he may suspend his activities as head of the banned independent trade union Solidarity if Polish voters fail to heed Solidarity's call to boycott next Sunday's municipal elections. Solidarity plans to hold a series of rallies here Sunday timed to coincide with the elections. The demonstrations, including a rally at the Warsaw city hall to press for "free elections" in Poland, were announced to Western journalists today by Solidarity's inter-enterprise committee.

The announcement came in the wake of an energetic campaign to boycott the municipal vote, the first election to be held here since March 1980. Despite stepped-up surveillance of key buildings, security forces appear unable to stem the tide of anti-vote advertisements and have reported only two arrests in connection with the leaflets.

OVERBURDENED CONSULS, MASS EMIGRATION MYTH

LD141516 Warsaw PAP in English 1123 GMT 14 Jun 84

[By Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] Warsaw 13 June [date as received] -- Another evidence of normalization of life in Poland is a steady increase in the number of foreigners coming here, and Poles travelling abroad.

The numbers have been growing steadily for more than two years now. In 1982, 1,403 million people had come to Poland and 1,019 million had left for abroad, while the corresponding figures for last year were 2,404 million and 1,769 million.

This cross-boundary movement has increased by another 20 per cent over the first quarter of this year, which inevitably caused more work for Polish consulates, routinely busy getting Polish entrance visas for incoming foreigners as soon as possible, and providing consular protection to Polish citizens abroad.

But staff reductions among Polish state services have not spared consular workers, unbelievably few anyway, with their 514 staffers, including only 199 regular full-time workers. No wonder then that one of the Polish consulates recorded no less than 8,000 registered consular operations per worker last year.

Obviously, money earned on consular services is big enough not only to pay the consular workers, but this year will probably suffice to sustain all Polish diplomatic missions.

One area of activity for Polish consular staff is work among Polish communities abroad which have nearly 12 million people, according to Polish Foreign Ministry, with half of them living in the U.S., other main Polish communities in Western countries being located in Brazil (800,000 people), France (more than 700,000), and the FRG (600,000).

For the Foreign Ministry, the basis of Polishhood are ethnic criteria, conscious ties with the Polish culture, and active attitude to Polish affairs.

More work for the consulates has come with the Reagan administration's crackdown of restrictions against Poland. The U.S. unilateral break off of the air agreement, for instance, prevented thousands of Poles from flying back home on their zloty-paid flights and on set dates, so that the consulates had to arrange other ways for them to return home.

Most of the 800,000 Poles who had left Poland between 1980-81 have already managed to get back. Only 120,000 are still abroad and they have asked for extension of their Polish passports, thus crushing the myth of an alleged mass political emigration from Poland in recent years.

The number of those who stayed abroad for political reasons is thus below 3,000.

Considering that consuls are obliged to take care of Poles put under arrest abroad (580 cases last year), or those who get in some way harmed, need help in cases of ailments, or to obtain alimonies, damages, health or old-age pension, or legacies, one inevitably begins to think of a need to expand Polish consular staff.

BRIEFS

GDYNIA-OSAKA COOPERATION -- [No dateline as received] -- The Japanese city of Osaka has joined the group of port cities cooperating with Gdynia. Let's recall that Gdynia also has cooperation agreements with Leningrad, Rotterdam, Helsinki, Woborg, Kotka, Rijeka, and Southampton. The agreement on cooperation between the ports of Gdynia and Osaka was signed during visit in Poland by Dr Shin Sasaki, general director of the Post of Osaka. On the Polish side the document was signed by Hugon Malinowski, general director of the board of the Port of Gdynia. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 Jun 84 LD]

STUDENTS' SOCIOCULTURAL PERIODICAL -- A new sociocultural periodical for students has been published: STUDENT. The first edition of this sociocultural periodical went on sale at Krakow newsagents today. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CEMA SUMMIT

AU141404 Bucharest AGERPRES in French 1354 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/6/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of Romania, on 14 June in the afternoon returned to Bucharest from Moscow where he had participated in the proceedings of the economic summit meeting of the CEMA member-States. The leader of the RCP and Romanian State was accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Romanian Government; Emil Bobu and Ilie Verdet, members of the Political Executive Committee and secretaries of the RCP Central Committee; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the KCP Central Committee; and secretary candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Birlea, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and by counselors and experts.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed at Otopeni Airport by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, of the State Council and government, and by other officials.

Seen Off by Vorotnikov

AU141545 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpt] On his arrival today from Moscow at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was met by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrades Iosif Banc, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Paul Niculescu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Stefan Andrei, Miu Dobrescu, Mihai Gere, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Ion Radu, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter, Silviu Curticeanu, Nicu Ceausescu, as well as Comrades Ioan Avram, Ion M. Nicolae, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime ministers of the government. Members of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the government, and leaders of central institutions and mass and public organizations were also present at the airport as was Yevgeniy Tyazehlnikov, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff.

On his departure from Moscow's Vnukovo Airport, adorned with the national flags of Romania and the Soviet Union, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Kiselev, deputy department head at the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet officials. Traian Dudas, Romania's ambassador to the USSR, and members of the embassy staff were also present.

DASCALESCU CABLES TIKHONOV ON HURRICANE VICTIMS

AU140800 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jun 84 p 5

[Text] In connection with the losses of lives and the damage caused by the violent hurricane that swept over large areas of the RSFSR, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has sent a cable to Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressing feelings of compassion and sincere condolences to the bereaved families on behalf of our country's government and on his own behalf.

EFFORTS TOWARD ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY PLANNED

AU141050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 14 Jun 84

["A National Priority: the Base of Raw Materials and Energy" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/6/1984 -- Romania's current five-year plan is focused on a superior capitalization of the domestic resources of raw materials and energy.

According to the programmes in force by the end of 1985 Romania's own resources will supply 82 per cent of the primary energy to be used, 90-98 per cent of the required coal, foundry coke, rolled goods and pipes, 80-90 per cent of the needed lead and zinc, virtually all the aluminium as well as 80 per cent of the fibres and textiles needed by industries.

A more marked growth of the proven reserves of useful substances is envisaged, by way of intensified geological prospection and exploration for identification of even lean mineral reserves. Exploitation of new deposits and intensified extraction from the existing ones will lead to an 87 million ton production of coal by 1985. Exploitation of bituminous shales is to begin during the current five-year plan period: 10 million tons of bituminous shale are to be used for electric generation in 1985.

Important changes have occurred as concerns consumers. According to provisions the index for industrial capitalization of the basic raw materials and energy is to grow by 30 per cent in 1985 as to 1980. The amounts of primordial raw and subsidiary materials to be used have been established according to strict consumption norms and normative acts. Each branch has special programmes in the field. For instance the steel recovery index is to amount to 86-87 per cent in the metallurgical industry by the end of the five-year plan period, which adding to other measures will lead to economies in excess of 1,600,000 tons of steel turned into ferrous sections. In 1985 consumption of basic nonferrous metals -- copper, lead, zinc -- will be kept at the level of 1980, this requring a great effort to redesign products and technologies.

Special measures have been taken to curb fuel and energy consumptions, the oil derivatives in particular. Diminishing the consumption norms results in saving annually the equivalent of 9.6 million tons of conventional fuel.

A diversified, very minute programme has been worked out for capitalization of the reusable materials which are to provide 40-50 per cent, and in certain sectors even more than half of the needed raw and subsidiary materials. Capitalization of reusable materials will result in more than 126 million lei worth of economies over the 1981-1985 five-year plan period, by 60 per cent more than over the 1976-1980 period. According to stipulations in the programme over the current five-year plan period recovery of materials used in the country is to amount to 40 per cent with iron, 41 per cent with copper, 40 per cent with lead, 44 per cent with textile fibre and yarn, 50 per cent with products made of polyethylene, 44 per cent with tyres, over 40 per cent with used mineral oils.

Reused parts will amount to nearly 12 billion lei in 1985, by 40 per cent more than in 1980.

Data offered by the ministry of supply show over the first five months this year the stipulations in the plan have been met and even exceeded with pig iron, [word indistinct] lead and other materials based on lead, aluminium, various metals and hard alloys. Quite close to the planned levels are also the results achieved in the recovery of steel, copper, etc.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION BODY ENDS BEIJING TALKS

LD141543 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1329 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (TANJUG) -- An impulse to long-term cooperation and the signing of over forty new joint projects in machine-building, wood-working industry, light industry, the industry of cold-storage appliances, leather-processing industry, iron and steel industry and non-ferrous metal industry resulted from the 5th session of the mixed Yugoslav-Chinese Commission for Industrial Cooperation that wound up here today (Thursday). Both sides evaluated the results as very successful. Also considered were prospects for joint appearances by Chinese and Yugoslav businessmen on third markets. It was also agreed that Yugoslavia participate in biddings in China for projects financed by the World Bank and that Yugoslavia be represented at international economic gatherings to take place in Chinese cities.

PRC PROCURATOR GENERAL MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

For Beijing XINHUA reportage of meetings between Petar Matic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and PRC Procurator-General Yang Yichen, including Yang's talks with other SFRY leaders, see the Eastern Europe section of the 14 June China DAILY REPORT.

BCP'S STANISHEV HOLDS TALKS WITH STOJANOVIC

AU131819 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9/10 Jun 84 p 7

[Text] The day before yesterday, Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who visited our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Dimitur Stanishev conveyed the greetings of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, to Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and to the LCY leadership. Stojanovic expressed thanks and returned greetings.

Nikola Stojanovic and Dimitur Stanishev held talks on the development of LCY-BCP cooperation, as well as on Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations in general. Both sides expressed the desire for the further promotion of relations. Disputed problems in relations between the two counties were also discussed. Certain activities of the LCY and the BCP on the domestic and international plane were also discussed in the talks. Dimitur Stanishev departed from Yugoslavia the day before yesterday.

BELGRADE BALKANS MEETING TO CONTRIBUTE TO PEACE

LD141503 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1350 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 14 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government maintains that the meeting of government experts of Balkan countries on industrial cooperation, to be held here from June 19-23, will be important for greater mutual understanding among Balkan countries.

This was stated here, today, Thursday, by a Yugoslav Government spokesman Zeljko Jeglic. He added that the host-country of the meeting expects the meeting also to be of significance in its contribution to peace and cooperation in this region and broader, particularly with the present tense international situation in mind.

Jeglic confirmed that government experts from Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia will participate in the meeting, at which the importance of industrial cooperation among Balkan countries will be reviewed. Representatives of international organizations from the United Nations system -- The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) the Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP) -- will attend the meeting as observers. A few days ago, Albania announced that it will not attend the meeting, he added.

The forthcoming conference is a continuation of similar meetings of Balkan countries, which have been convened since 1976, said Jeglic, stressing that Balkan countries have expressed great interest in the Belgrade meeting.

SECOND SESSION OF COUNCIL FOR COOPERATION WITH EC

LD141545 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 14 (TANJUG) -- The second session of the council for cooperation between Yugoslavia and the E.C. to be held in Luxembourg on June 18 will assess overall cooperation and the implementation of decisions taken at the first session, Yugoslav Government Spokesman Zeljko Jeglic said today (Thursday).

At a press conference in Belgrade, he set out the Yugoslav Government's expectations that the council session will contribute to the fulfillment of targets set out in the Yugoslavia-E.C. cooperation agreement and particularly the achievement of a more extensive area for Yugoslav exports to the European Community markets and the promotion of higher forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The Yugoslav delegation in Luxembourg will be headed by Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and the E.C. delegation by French Foreign Minister and President of the European Communit Council Claude Cheysson.

HOSTILE PROGRAMS CAUSE HALT IN SWEDISH TV TIES

LD141723 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 14 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Radio-Television (JRT) today, Thursday announced that it was breaking off cooperation with the Swedish television department which prepares programmes for foreign workers in Sweden.

The decision has been prompted by the fact that there are anti-Yugoslav fascist emigres among the editors of the programme "Aktuelt", who have on a number of occasions given the programme an anti-Yugoslav character.

The "Aktuelt" is intended for the 40,000 or so Yugoslavs employed in Sweden.

The Yugoslav Radio-Television executive board announced that it would no longer sent its regular contributions to the editorial office of "Aktuelt".

"We have no guarantees from the Swedish television that our cooperation with the respecti department will not be used against the interests of Yugoslavia and Yugoslav workers in Sweden," the statement released by the Yugoslav Radio-Television states.

The Yugoslav Radio-Television, however, stated the readiness to seek through talks with the Swedish television officials a solution which would make possible cooperation in the mutual interest.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM COMMISSION MEETS

LD142157 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- The commission for the preparation and carrying out of the plan for the realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program held a session, chaired by Milka Planinc, in Belgrade today.

At its session today, according to the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council's commission for the realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program considered unsolved questions in connection with the draft law on amendments and addenda to the law on the foundations of the system of social planning and the social plan for Yugoslavia. It was stressed that economic laws are objectively at work under conditions of social ownership and self-management as well, and must be considered when planning long-term development and finalizing medium- and long-term plans.

It was noted that the draft law on planning does not express the basic aims of plans and planning clearly, that some of its provisions are too extensive and detailed, and that it is weighed down by procedural questions due to which the proposed system of planning cannot operate. It was stressed that the federal law on planning should deal only with the foundations of the unified planning system and that the rest should be left to the republics, provinces, and municipalities to regulate.

The Federal Executive Council's commission for the carrying out of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program expressed its support for the draft law on foreign nationals' investments in domestic organizations of associated labor. The draft law eliminates many legal obstacles which have thus far hindered higher investments of foreign capital in domestic organizations of associated labor.

FEDERAL CHAMBER TO MEET 27-28 JUNE, 11 JULY

LD141443 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1059 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 14 Jun (TANJUG -- The Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly will hold two more sessions before the summer recess: on 27 and 28 June and on 11 July. At the 2-day June session, it will hear a report in connection with the start of the discussion of the "May analysis" carried out by the Federal Executive Council. It will also analyze certain social differences in our society. Among the legal texts to be dealt with will be a proposal to adopt a law on changes to the SFRY Criminal Code. The July session will mainly deal with current economic trends, and the final debate on the "May analysis" will be held. Conclusions will be adopted on this document, as will the final account of the budget of the federation for 1983.

ARMY OFFICER ON OVERT ATTACKS AGAINST ARMY

AU141410 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2343, 7 Jun 84 p 3

["Excerpt" from speech by Dane Petkovski at the session of the LC Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army held "last week"; place not given]

[Text] We in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense judge that there have been overt attacks lately from various places against the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], against the LCY defense policy, and against the creator of our Armed Forces and all-people's defense concept, Comrade Tito.

It bothers nationalists and anarcholiberals today, just as it did in 1970, that the YPA, along with other subjective potentials in society, has always been and is the cohesive force of the country and that it is being given the role of striking force in the all-people's defense concept. There are reproaches that the YPA is constantly championing the achieved rights in the federal budget and that military pensioners are privileged, that the YPA represents a center of alienated power, and that it is a power unto itself. This was publicly stated in 1971 by anarcholiberals and nationalists of the day.

It is being asked why there is so much talk in the YPA about Yugoslav socialist patriotism, Yugoslavism, brotherhood and unity, why the traditions of the National Liberation War and the 1941-1945 revolution are cherished in such an organized way. There is talk that the YPA Artistic Ensemble is a regime institution, that it sings songs only about the party and Tito, and there are also individual demands that it should be abolished. We are being reproached that the YPA is difficult to be socialized and as long as there is the YPA, defense cannot be socialized. There was similar talk in 1971, when there were demands for the abolution of the YPA and the formation of republican armies. The essence of socializing is not understood, nor is the place, role, and purpose of the Army in a socialist self-managing society.

The question of the continuity of territorial defense is brought up again, and it is alleged that it was created after the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968. One forgets historical truths and facts expressed in Comrade Tito's words that our concept was created during the National Liberation War and revolution and that it developed according to the possibilities of socialist self-managing society. Let us recall that the First Proletarian Brigade was formed as a regular unit on 22 December 1941, that at the same time, throughout the entire Yugoslav territory, there were many territorial units, detachments, and battalions, and that during the entire National Liberation War, there existed two components -- the operational and territorial army.

With many of those who held such ideas there is a, not utopian but dogmatic, Stalinist interpretation of the Marxist idea about the "armed people."

It is known that Engels and Lenin promoted the idea that the armed forces should consist of two components: territorial and operational forces. This has been historically documented. This thesis was abolished by Stalin who formed the Armed Forces consisting only of one component.

These were only some of the attacks against the YPA. I think that this action is deliberate and organized and aims at lowering the social reputation of the YPA, in the first phase, at opening the "YPA case" by introducing political topics about it and in the second phase by asking the question, whether given the existence of territorial defense, the Army is necessary at all.

I have to admit that I was convinced that such questions and similar ones about the YPA, which also existed during the mass movement in 1970-72, were rooted out by a letter of the Executive Bureau and Comrade Tito, by the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and by the resolution of the 10th LCY Congress. However, you can see that they were not.

Finally, I would say loudly, so that all those who hold such views could hear, that there will be no deviations from the political orientations of the LCY and this us provided b the SFRY Constitution regarding the concept and system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and the place and role of the Armed Forces, especially the YPA. These components can only be further built and modernized, which is advocated by our entire society, the LCY, and all sociopolitical organizations in our country.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S 13 JUNE MEETING

Ideological, Action Unity

LD131941 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0923 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUNG) -- Today the LCY Central Committee resumed the discussion on the implementation of the leading role of the LCY in our society and the consolidation of its ideological and action unity.

Najdan Pasic, the first participant in the discussion, recalled that the character of party unity and the way it is fulfilled depend on the nature of the system that is being built and on the objectives for which the party itself is fighting . We are building a democratic system of socialist self-management based on the pluralism of self-management interests, and this is why imposed uniformity and unanimity based on suppressing and banning conflict of ideas and democratic, critical dialogue in the party and in society cannot be our objective and even less our ideal. To attain that kind of unity would amount to a defeat of our self-management line of development, just as if we tried to secure a democratic dialogue by the introduction of a multiparty political pluralism which would be our defeat as well.

Differences of opinion, especially in views on specific outstanding questions and a free discussion within the framework of basic program orientations is and should be a natural state of affairs in our party life. Democracy within the party is a constant process that leads to a dynamic unity in action.

However, why do differences of views, which are natural, acquire such political weight and firmness as to begin seriously hampering a normal democratic process of the decisionmaking and place a question mark against a consistent and responsible implementation of what has been decided.

This happens when the principle of democratic centralism is deviated from, when party unity is built mainly or exclusively on reciprocal understanding among party leaderships, and when the eight already adopted official political stands constitute the point of departure in building unified stands in the organs of the LCY and in the federation.

Speaking of the complex economic situation and of the method of LC's work, Pasic noted that among the first on the list of those to whom serious criticism should be addressed must be the Central Committee itself and its Presidium.

LC Revolutionary unity in the past was not an obstacle to the extension of democratic rights of the working masses and to the implementation of full equality and freedom of the nations and nationalities of this country. Nor is that the case today. On the contrary, it is an indispensable condition for these rights and freedoms to be preserved and further developed, of course, if what we are talking about is a unity which expresses the unity of authentic interests of the Yugoslav working class, Pasic said.

In this complex situation, the eyes of our society, and especially of the working class, are turned toward the LC. This is why, Vidoje Zarkovic stressed, this Central Committee session is expected to say what must be done in the LC and in our society to get out of this unfavorable situation sooner and in order to more successfully implement the leading ideopolitical role of the LC in the struggle for socialist self-management.

The LCY ideopolitical and action unity is the basic condition that today will enable it to successfully implement its revolutionary role in our society, but today this unity is weakened and shaken to a considerable extent. The fact is that many LC organizations often show themselves to be organizations without adequate ideological and political unity and discipline in which there are serious ideopolitical conflicts and diverse undercurrents under a variety of headings. The LCY, Zarkovic said, develops slowly not only the mechanisms of internal syntheses in our society, but also its internal syntheses of outlooks, views, and implementations of ideological and action unity. It is these manifestations of disunity in the LC which most worry our working people and citizens, because they know full well that the LC unity is of crucial significance for the unity of our nations and nationalities and for the strength of our Yugoslav socialist community.

The LCY must secure its unity and can contribute to the constant consolidation of the completion of our community only if all its organizations consistently represent workers' class interest as lasting interests of the revolution and of socialism. In so doing the LCY must represent the historic interests of the working class as a whole and not primarily the direct interests of its individual strata or parts.

Manifestations are present in the LC which render difficult, or act as a brake on the process of consolidation of LC development as a democratic ideopolitical vanguard. This shows, Pal Benak pointed out, that we as the highest LCY forum have not yet grasped the totality of relations within it, that we have not elaborated the necessary stands concerning all the questions of LC life and work and that we have not fought with sufficient resolve for their adoption and consistent implementation. Inconsistent implementation of the conclusion is responsible for the fact that among LC membership and among our working people and citizens there is an increasingly widespread conviction that this Central Committee session will also suffer the fate of previous sessions and that we shall have great difficulties in putting an end to various forms of opportunism which are increasingly debilitating the ideopolitical position of the LC in our society. Moreover, it is a fact, and our working people see that very well, that the federalization of the LC has gathered pace and that it is emerging as a block not only on unified actions by the LC but as a block on the system as a whole. Although we often spoke of the need to change the work of the Central Committee, we haven't done a great deal about it. Central Committee members who live and work in the field are by and large saddled with the problems and relations of that area; they are very rarely visited for consultations, and even less seldom are they engaged in analyses of work in other republics and provinces. Often we learn from the press or in some other way that some important problem has been discussed in the Presidium or some working group without LCY Central Committee members being informed about it either then or later, Benak said. I think, he added, that it would be very important for the relationship between the Presidium and the Central Committee to be discussed in greater detail in keeping with the provisions of the LCY Statute.

It is high time for all the LC powers to be concentrated on placing the working class in the position of the most responsible force in moving society forward, noted Ivo Fabinc. For this we do not need great words any more, or declarations and slaps on the shoulder, but political activity which accords with revolutionary facts and aspirations, the adopted documents, and a realistic attitude by the organized forces in society. We are not talking here about the acquisition of class privileges or certain rights but about the revolutionary responsibility of the working class to create a new socialist self-management community. We are not talking about the responsibility of the working class toward someone outside it but its responsibility toward itself and responsibility toward those who together with it are fighting for a new society.

Fabinc then said it would have been better for today's work if the marked differences in views on some issues had come about in a different manner. This work still lies before us, and it should certainly be continued with the relevant involvement of the scientific potential surrounding the Central Committee or the other centers of sociopolitical research, and perhaps with the assistance of our commissions or groups of Central Committee members. Whatever the case, he added, great responsibility lies with the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Central Committee, and with the Central Committees of the republics and provinces, in realizing this orientation. The unresolved issues, and not just those enumerated in the submitted texts, should be "attacked" in an organized manner, not merely in order to prepare the documents for the next congress -- although we must do this, as well -- but also so that we can meet the 13th LCY Congress with a clear slate in terms of problems and with the maximum possible solidarity in the socioeconomic and political situation. This must determine our work method here in the Central Committee. By opening up the process of democratization in the LC we are essentially opening up scope for qualitative changes in the conception of democratic centralism.

In this way we shall also provide a specific reply to the question of, as some say, where the party spirit has gone and how it was at all possible for us to end up in a situation where we are so broadly discussing the need to respect our own conclusions. In this connection, however, we must not forget that the majority of the present members of the LC are different from those of 20, 30, or 40 years ago, and that we are undergoing an information revolution. We have extended our information processes to previously forbidden subjects, and for this reason the method of discussing unresolved issues must reflect these changes. This, in turn, must influence the work of the LC forums and their mutual relations, relations between the forum and the broad membership and, finally, relations with society, Fabinc said.

In the present circumstances of a general revival of nationalism in our country, it is difficult to imagine the realization of the leading role of the LCY in society and the strengthening of its ideological and action unity without a clear course and resolute revolutionary action against nationalist ideology and all its manifestations, Azem Vlasi said.

Notwithstanding all the experience we have from previous periods, we now have a new, additional factor which we really must consider: the fact that we do not have Comrade Tito, yet know full well that there are forces which have especially been sharpening their weapons. This escalation found its crudest expression, as you know, in Kosovo, in 1981, in Albanian nationalism and irredentism. I am afraid, Vlasi said, that we have not learned the necessary lessons from these events. It will be dangerous if in other environments, nationalist tendencies and excesses, which have recently been manifested more openly, are tolerated and explained away as "inevitable reaction" to -- in this case -- the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, or as a reaction to the manifestation of any kind of nationalism.

Instead of fighting together against nationalism wherever it appears, particularly in our own environments, we are sometimes more prepared to snipe at each other and become angry because someone is interfering in "our nationalist domain." When this is apparent in Communists, or even among leaderships, it can only be interpreted as a particular kind of alliance with nationalism in one's own environment or nation. I think that Communists and political leaderships must on no account accept this dangerous game.

Recently there has been more and more talk, Vlasi said, of tendencies toward the federalization of relations in the LCY.

The agents of such tendencies need not be sought much further away than the leaderships of the republics and provinces and their representatives in the organs and forums of the federation. If in their practical conduct the LC leaderships in the republics and provinces behave like the bearers of some kind of absolute sovereignty, then this is nothing other than a muted or blatant tendency toward federalization in relations in the LC, directly aimed at the principle of democratic centralism in the party. This is, in fact, an expression of the penetration and presence of nationalist-etatist consciousness and conduct in parts of the unified LCY, and this tendency is, of course, grist to the mill of those antisocialist forces which come forward more and more openly today with theses to the effect that the LCY is decrepit, that it has played out its role, and that it should leave the stage of history. The LCY must oppose these tendencies very resolutely and without any vascillation, Vlasi said.

Speaking about the situation in Kosovo, Vlasi said that despite considerable difficulties, the provincial LC is one of the offensive along quite a broad front. In this respect, it will be of great importance to continue drawing a clear line between Albanian nationalism and irredentism and the prejudices and delusions with regard to Albanians that were revived to a considerable extent in Kosovo when the counter-revolutionary events occurred.

LC efficiency and internal unity, Spiro Galovic said, depend on certain organizational solutions, on the type of relations established within the organization, in the leaderships, and between them and the organizations, on the so-called methods of work and a whole number of subjective aspects, as well as on the quality of the people who, from their positions, provide or do not provide the impulses to the whole organization, and so forth. However, the problem does have an important objective dimension as well. It is clear that the LC itself suffers from the influence of specific relations established in the economic and political sphere, from relations which, as a more or less independent factor, have an impact on the views and conduct of the people, including the behavior of Communists. To put it more simply, the LCY should change any specific situation in our society with which we cannot be satisfied, but in its turn, this situation in many ways determines the action capability of the LC itself, among other things also because it restricts it.

The subject of social criticism emanating today from the ranks of the workers' class and from socialistically oriented people and from other strata of our society, Galovic assessed, is not the LC as such, but its inertia. The butt of critical judgement concerning the LC more often than not is the leadership, their encapsulation and reduced inertia. In his view the following question is posed with regard to this matter: Why does social and political life not possess the drive and democratic range it should, and why do daily politics whittle them down to party forums? Dare we anticipate them [as received] operating on the subjective plane? In our reluctance to expose ourselves to the risk of debate and opposing views, in our individual and average abilities, in the unsatisfactory ideological and educational level of a section of our membership and leaderships, in the prejudice that since we are representing socialism there is virtually no need for discussions and convincing arguments? [sentence as received] When processes of research and serious work are entered into, many problems become resolved in the process. Work on the application of the stabilization program is the latest confirmation of this, Galovic said.

The dangers of federalization in the LC are far more real and serious than is thought, Milorad Babic said. We have not managed to resolve any of the key problems regarding economic policy, price increases, low productivity, the socialization of losses, investment failures, and so forth.

The generalized conclusions and standpoints that obligate everyone but in fact nobody, or which make it possible for various interpretations to exist in practice, are not acceptable, Babic went on to note.

The working people think, Babic said, that a lack of ideological unity on various key questions has an important effect on the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee, which are compromised and generalized, a fact which makes their implementation difficult. The members of the LCY Central Committee from the republics and provinces do not alter or bring nearer their viewpoints, which makes the implementation of the standpoints and conclusions of this organ difficult and sometimes impossible.

Communist workers stress that the class criterium has been replaced by the national criterium in implementing the principles of cadre policy. Functions should be executed by the most able people; holders of office should not be determined by nationality, except in cases where this is laid down by the Constitution and the LCY Statute, Babic said.

We have many causes for criticism and self-criticism, Stanislav Stojanovic said, since the basic assessment which prevails throughout the party and the public at large -- and something similar can be discerned in the documents the Presidium prepared for this session -- is that the LCY's unity has been damaged by "ideological diversity" and party coalition conduct in its ranks. Stojanovic then noted that there is great criticism of the leadership and the Central Committee, and that we can no longer ignore it.

The demand is certainly more or less unanimous, Stojanovic said, not only among LCY members, but also the working class and working people as a whole that the LC should immediately face up to the real dimensions of its own immobilism and inertia, so as to permit speedier essential changes in the present situation in society. Precisely because there are few real changes, and instead of this, "material" is written which confuses rather than clarifies matters, (this is the case to a certain extent with the material for this session); action is called for immediately. Calls are also being made, quite rightly, for members of the LCY, particularly the members of its leadership, to be assessed on what they do and not according to their virtuosity in the art of phrasemongering.

Ostensibly in the name of democracy, self-management, freedom, humanism, and science, we today have in our papers, journals, books, and elsewhere almost an entire "movement" of destabilization against all our values (historic, ethnic, and ideological) which is being conducted by many of our destructive talents and desires, which are being affirmed in it. These talents and desires are directed toward the ideological and moral disarmament of the people, against the background of the great conflict between ideologies in the modern world; they endeavor, among other things, to "demystify" and "demythologize" our recent history, particularly the history of the LCY.

We do not have principled reasons and we should not allow ourselves, Stojanovic emphasized, to be compelled -- not even because of abuses -- to reduce the range of our program commitments in the sphere of intellectual freedoms and scientific creativeness, as well as the measure of freedom of scientific research implied by them, while we limit our ideological activity in this sphere to verbal opposition to individual "demystifying" undertakings. We must remain open to still more comprehensive and deeper historiographic research and the critical evaluation of the historic past and knowledge derived from it. The history of this party cannot easily be blackened by any shadow, straying, or mistakes which have been made.

Contrary to what some of our modern "demystifyers" attribute to it, this party has no reason for dogmatically establishing "forbidden zones" and "tabu themes" for scientific Marxist research.

Referring to the political documents prepared for this session, Stojanovic said that the unevenness of their contents and the fluidity of their formulations are causing a lot of confusion. There are too many generalities and strong words. Everything is indicated, and it is difficult to see the main point of political assessment and the main direction of action.

I consider, Stojanovic continued, that the question of the role of the Central Committee and its Presidium and the Presidium's obligations towards the work of the Central Comittee is today much sharper than emerges from the prepared documents.

The Communists in the basic organizations of associated labor carry the main responsibility for all omissions in the work, discipline, and other phenomena, due to which the losses are increasing from year to year, thus intensifying various aspects of financial undiscipline. Under the present conditions of economic operations, Obren Milacic emphasized, this is intensifying the problems of the economy's liquidity as regards foreign exchange. He added that it was not sufficient for the Communists only to elaborate the problems in their environments and to indicate the methods by which they may be overcome.

Insufficient unity in our ranks is a reality that cannot be justified in any way, but it must be overcome, Niko Mihaljevic emphasized. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to clearly say that the problem does not lie only in our views, as stated in the basic material, but in the variance between the necessary social practice and the ideological and action capability of the basic organizations of the LCY; between the adopted stances and -- to a large extent -- the practice of this and every LC committee.

As our committee has not sufficiently resolutely and unitedly opposed negative behavior and practice, it was not possible to expect more from the rank and file of our league either. Therefore, I am in favor, Mihaljevic emphasized, of beginning the struggle for greater action unity of the LCY with ourselves with the LCY Central Committee, and that we set an example for the work throughout the LCY. This requires changes in the manner of work, because it has been shown that hardly a committee has thus far successfully and continually followed the activities of its members as regards the implementation of determined tasks. In order to convince ourselves about this, it is enough to look at our conclusions and the conclusions of the republican and provincial committees and many municipal committees; in order to get out of this situation we must delegate our tasks.

Niko Mihaljevic did not agree that the adoption of the conclusions should be postponed. Most of the speakers pointed out what the LCY and the working people expected from this session. We must not betray these expectations. The conclusions also contain the responsibility of the Central Committee, and we cannot put off saying what we did in this committee. Therefore, I agree, Mihaljevic said, that we adopt these conclusions now as best as we can.

The LC is in an exceptionally complex situation from which, of course, it cannot get extricated merely by stepping up the activity of the forums, remarked Petar Jaksic. We must consider the channelling of all our creative forces toward that objective, and, at the present stage of our activity, we must consider it to be our priority task.

However, to be able to set this activity in motion and to obtain full support, the unity of the LC must be ensured to begin with, and it must be insured on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism, because it is a fact that the disunity being manifested concerning some complex questions in individual LC organs and leaderships has very negative consequences for unity at grass root levels.

The list of issues on which differences exist is fairly long, and we should not procrastinate with the agreement on the way they should be solved, because associated labor will suffer from them most. What is at stake is primarily the many questions in connection with the implementation of the Long-Term Program of economic stabilization.

Some critics blame the constitutional concept of associated labor for all our difficulties and problems; this criticism particularly applies to basic organizations of associated labor under the guise of the criticism of the so-called OUR-ization and SOUR-ization [OUR -- basic organization of associated labor; SOUR -- composite organization of associated labor] in practice, said Dusan Bogdanov. These critics see a way out in the revision of those orientations implicit in our Constitution and Law on Associated Labor which refer to the self-management rights of workers in basic organizations of associated labor and in associated labor as a whole. In return, added Bogdanov, they are offering the return to enterprises and to the socioeconomic relations inherent in them. This criticism of the idea of the basic organization of associated labor is actually an effort to liquidate the social relations established by the workers associated in the basic and other organizations of associated labor. This is why these efforts are ideologically speaking very dangerous and socially harmful. It is not to be denied that many shortcomings, contradictions, and problems in the functioning of the basic organizations of associated labor are present today. Their causes are also diverse. However, encapsulation, autarky, presence of group property interests and conduct are not characteristic of basic organizations of associated labor alone, but of all other forms of organization and links maintained by organizations of associated labor.

Petar Stambolic stressed that questions which arise from the problems of development and perfecting the political system under the present conditions were less represented in or completely omitted from the discussion at the session, though these tasks rank today with the struggle for carrying out the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization both as a prerequisite for the carrying out this program and with regard to the further development of self-management.

We must proceed from the fact that the LC is itself a part of this political system, Stambolic said, adding that this is the main issue for the LC at this moment -- the issue, in fact, of the LC's place and method of work.

Stambolic went on to recall that at its congresses, especially the 11th, the LC defined the working class as the basic subjective factor of society, and self-managing relations as the basis of the political system. At this moment, Stambolic stressed, the basic issue is that of the conflict between administration and labor, the conflict between etatism and self-management. Under our conditions, this is a very complex matter, but a fundamental one that we should strive to resolve. Only 16 lines are devoted to it in the conclusions. However, it is not important how many lines there are, but whether this is the point of view from which we are approaching the settling of future relations and future tasks.

There are clear indications that we are failing in settling this issue, that we are following the line of least resistance, that we are lagging. The most telling example of this is the Socialist Alliance.

With the exception of some progress in the work of its sections, the Socialist Alliance remains a detached post of the LC whose role is to deal with a number of matters which the latter does not want to handle. It has not become the front of all the socialist forces; any analysis will show this to be true. It is incredible that we restrict ourselves to verbally emphasizing the importance of the Socialist Alliance and keep talking about what it should be doing -- but that this is all we do, instead of taking practical steps, Stambolic stressed.

Noting that we have not progressed far from the one-party system of administration, Stambolic drew attention to the fact that the matter of the realization of the attitudes of the 11th congress were never put on the appropriate forums' agendas. We fled from this problem, Stambolic said, and a deeper analysis will show why. It was easier to stick to the positions of the state and state organs than take the risk of going together with the working class to solve the questions confronting us. Nor did the (?12th) congress carry out a deeper analysis of this issue. The issue of the political system was just raised at the congress itself.

Stambolic went on to stress that realization of the attitudes of the 11th congress is a central matter for the LC. Some people may say that we are experiencing extraordinary economic difficulties and consequently have to solve problems by taking shortcuts and using emergency measures, Stambolic noted. This is not an argument. During the war we experienced the most difficult circumstances, and yet we built the Popular Front consisting of all the forces. Conditions exist that would enable us to overcome these problems again, successfully, to solve them in the way specified at the 11th congress.

Without questioning the breadth, reach, and effect of the discussion we are having at this session, and the specific conclusions we shall adopt in this connection, and proceeding from the extraordinary importance of the questions raised and of the justifiably great expectations and interest felt not only among the members of the LCY with regard to their more successful and speedier resolutions, I should like to propose that the LCY Central Committee should convene a conference of the LCY to discuss this theme, Zivan Vasiljevic said.

We are now, Vasiljevic said, midway between the 12th and 13th LCY Congresses. Two years still separate us from the next republican congresses and provincial conferences. The consistent implementation of the program of economic stabilization, overcoming our serious difficulties in this respect, and the indispensability of a more consistent spread of democratic and self-managing relations call, above all, for a united and capable LCY, without whose revolutionary role it is not possible to resolve the newly created shortcomings of our society.

Milutin Baltic emphasized that the problem of getting our economy to reach out into the world and of reorientating it toward a higher level of business activity represents a top priority, because without this the stabilization program cannot be implemented.

Pointing out the need to struggle against particularism, Baltic emphasized that things should not be unjustifiably simplified, and this includes the features that help to implement common interests. Just as the crises of particularism and anarchy are brought about by ignoring the whole, linking common interest cannot be achieved by ignoring the individual parts. If everything is decided in one center, self-management does not exist, Baltic said, and emphasized that the LC must wage a struggle for self-managing organization of society.

Baltic also advocated a more definite stance against the nonsocialist and antiself-management forces, even though this problem cannot be solved by a resolution or an action. We must, he stressed, clearly draw the line on things that go against the system and put the clock back.

In this connection, Baltic mentioned slogans about "de-Kardeljization" -- that is about the dismantling of the system -- as well as about "de-Titoization," which involves various nationalisms. The LC must be considerably more active in this respect, he concluded.

Today's discussion should enable us to say clearly and openly what we are going to do in the future and how we are going to behave as the Central Committee, Nijaz Dizdarevic said.

At the same time, it is expected that the Central Committee and its Presidium will more quickly and consistently react to the evasion of stances which have been already adopted.

The methods and forms of activity of the organizations and LC organs are, according to Kemal Karjlic, the key to the function and implementation of the leading role of the LCY in society, the strengthening of its ideological and action unity, and the activity of the LCY's 2 million members.

According to Karajlic, the activity of the basic LC organizations is especially important, as is the analysis of the reasons and consequences of the frequent nonexistence of the quorum at meetings, the high percentage of the LC members who irregularly pay their membership fees, and the increased number of members taken off the membership list. It should be also examined why the differentiation in the LC is hardly noticeable and why opportunism and group interests have prevailed.

According to Karajlic, there is no constant insight in the LC and its basic organizations into the state of consciousness and ideological development of Communists, and insufficient attention and care is paid to their Marxist education, which has a direct negative effect on their ideopolitical action, comprehension, and understanding of the present situation, Karajlic said.

Kamenko Markovic referred to the situation in the basic LC organizations, emphasizing that insufficient efforts have been made to equip and build up the basic organizations.

The implementation of the LC's ideopolitical role has been seriously jeopardized, above all due to the weakening of its ideological and action unity, Dusan Veljkovic observed. It is obvious that in the immediate social practice -- and not only on the ideological front -- we are faced with an intensified conflict between self-management and statism, between the self-managing socialist course which demands that the LC be the leading, directing, and cohesive force on the one hand, and the tendency that is persistently pushing the LC on the positions of the leading force above society on the other, thus bringing it into conflict with self-management and the working class.

However, this conflict with the ideology and practice of bureaucratism and statism, as well as dogmatic conservatism and liberalism, would not represent a special problem if the protagonists of these phenomena and tendencies were not also in considerable numbers in the LC ranks itself. However, there can be no changes if we continue to exhaust ourselves in global analyses and general discussions, if we do not resolutely embark on the clarification of differences in the LC and especially in its leading organs. This is undoubtedly the basic condition for the strengthening of the LC's ideopolitical action.

It is an illusion, Veljkovic said, that we can ensure the unity of views and ideological unity in the LCY if we neglect the real problems and if the LCY program and the constitutionally determined policy are brought into question.

Veljkovic emphasized that it is indicative that criticism of the federal statism and centralism is very frequent, sharp, and loud, which is good and understandable, while there is only race, vague, or formal criticism of statism, centralism, and bureaucratism in the republics, provinces, and municipalities.

A discussion on the proposed conclusions was held at the end of the session. In view of the large number of observations, the Central Committee assessed that the proposed draft did not correspond to the complexity of the situation and to the LC's obligations, and that as such, it should not be adopted today. Therefore, it was decided that the commission for conclusions should prepare a new draft of this important document on the basis of proposals and suggestions made at this session and send it, after verification by the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, to the basic organizations and leaderships of the LCY for wide discussion.

A few members referred to the idea of convening the LCY conference. The view prevailed that first it is necessary to determine which questions should be discussed by this conference, which is envisaged by the Statute, and whether they are of such a character that they demand the convening of the party conference.

The Central Committee adopted the report on the 1-year work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the program for the Central Committee and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee until June of next year.

The Central Committee also adopted the conclusions on further development of the workers' publishing organization, KOMUNIST, as well as the decision to relieve the present and to appoint new publishing councils of KOMUNIST. Explaining the proposed conclusions, Dimce Belovski said that the idea of a single newspaper, KOMUNIST, published in the languages of the nations and nationalities instead of the present nine editions, did not find support. We must ensure, Belovski said, that all nine editions keep the same text. He also stressed the need to strengthen the cadre of the KOMUNIST publishing organization.

Conclusions on Action Unity

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[Text] Belgrade, 13 June (TANJUG) -- At its 13th session the LCY Central Committee considered topical questions of the realization of the leading role and the further consolidation of LCY ideological unity and unity of action. The discussion was based on an analysis of the realization of the LCY's leading role in society and of the consolidation of its ideological unity and unity of action, which was first considered in the LC organs of the republics and the provinces and in the Yugoslav People's Army LC Committee during the preparations for the session of the LCY Central Committee.

On the basis of the discussion, the LCY Central Committee concludes that:

1. Proceeding from its historical and constitutional responsibility for the development of the socialist revolution and from the uniform interests and goals of the working class and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the LC must, by means of resolute, effective, and united activity, make a change in its work and activity aimed at solving social problems.

The building, consolidation, and reaffirmation of the LCY's ideological unity and unity of action in the realization of the program of the LCY, and consistent implementation of the Constitution, the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, and the agreed policy and attitudes of the LCY is the basic factor of the successful realization of its leading role and the further development of our socialist society.

Every member, organ, and organization of the LCY is responsible for the building and consolidation of such unity and the realization of the agreed policy and tasks. The greatest responsibility lies with the LCY Central Committee.

The Central Committees of the Leagues of Communists of the republics, the provincial committee of the LC, the Yugoslav People's Army LC Committee, and their political-executive organs bear the direct and full responsibility for the implementation of political attitudes both of the members of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces and members of the Yugoslav People's Army LC Committee, and the LCY, its congress, and the LCY Central Committee.

The LCY Central Committee judges that, on the basis of the positive achievements and experience made thus far and gained and on the basis of critical assessments of the state of affairs, the entire rank and file of the LC and all the creative forces of society should be mobilized in the struggle for the greatest possible success in overcoming the present economic difficulties, for a more resolute elimination of obstacles to the development of socialist self-managing relations and for the strengthening of the material production resources of our society and improved living and working conditions of working people.

2. The LCY Central Committee has decided to start a broad discussion and concrete action in the organizations and leaderships of the LC in connection with the questions raised in the analysis, the introductory report and the discussion at the session of the Central Committee, which were also pointed out during past discussions in the organizations and organs of the LC.

During the discussion at the Central Committee session, it was pointed out that the present tasks which face the LC and all the organized subjective forces of our society and which stem from the complex situation in our society demand that the LC should critically assess its own practice. It should also assess the ideopolitical, organizational, action, and cadre preparedness of the organizations and organs of the LC for the realization of its leading ideopolitical role in the present stage and conditions of the development of socialist self-management.

3. The LCY Central Committee charges the commission set up to prepare the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee with the tasks of preparing, on the basis of the materials collected for this session and the discussion held at the session, draft conclusions which the LCY Central Committee Presidium will endorse and send to all the organs and organizations of the LC. The LCY Central Committee has concluded that the ensuing discussion should be based on the analysis of the realization of the leading role of the LC in society and the consolidation of its ideological unity and unity of action, on the discussion held at this session and on the draft conclusions.

4. The LCY Central Committee calls on the members, organizations, and leaderships of the LC to make an effort during this discussion to critically reexamine and assess the attitude held by the whole of society and their own attitude toward the tasks which stem from the attitudes of the 12th Congress the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, and the documents which the LCY Central Committee adopted in connection with the program's realization. In this connection, Communists are dutybound to look for and find concrete solutions for problems in their own environments and in the whole of society and in the interest of finding solutions for them to mobilize, organize, and channel self-managing and sociopolitical activities of the working class and the broadest masses of the working people.

During the course of this activity, Communists are dutybound to eliminate any manifestations of inertia, lack of creativity, and irresponsible behavior from their own work, step up the ideopolitical struggle against antisocialist and antiself-management concepts and forces, strive for the affirmation and implementation of the attitudes of the LC, and enrich with fresh knowledge and further promote the social practice, policy, and attitudes of the LC and our socialist self-managing society. Communists are dutybound to pursue this activity and to be active in the Socialist Alliance and other sociopolitical and social organizations and the entire structure of the political system of socialist self-management, particularly in the delegate assembly system, in which the decisions needed for the realization of the policy of stabilization are to be passed in a democratic manner and in good time.

5. All the organs and institutions of the LC should become involved in the organization of these activities and the steps taken to encourage and monitor them. In this connection the organs of the LC should establish what their concrete obligations are. In the course of this activity it is indispensable that all the organs and organizations of the LCY should, when tackling common problems, strive to promote and increase mutual cooperation and responsibility.

The LCY Central Committee charges the LCY Central Committee Presidium with the task of organizing, coordinating, and monitoring the entire course of the discussion and social action. This should also encourage the kind of practice which will also contribute to the Yugoslav Communists' successful preparations for the 13th congress.

6. By the end of the year the LCY Central Committee will sum up the results of the whole discussion and social action organized in the organizations and leaderships of the LCY and will adopt its conclusions on the basis of the attitudes, views, and proposals voiced during the discussion.

LCY Work Program

LD132243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1522 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 June (TANJUG) -- In the forthcoming year, the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium will consider the most essential ideopolitical questions and tasks which were set by the 12th congress and raised by social practice. Of course, the main attention will be centered on the socioeconomic situation and on the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic stabilization.

The particular value of the orientation program of work, this document states, is represented by the fact that the programs of the Central Committee and the Presidium were prepared at the same time and on the basis of corresponding documents of the central and provincial committees of the LC. Although the list of questions which will be dealt with by the highest party forum is long, three key areas can nevertheless be determined. They are the topical questions of the economic situation, the development of the political system and the ideological and action unity of the LCY, and its work in the system of socialist self-management. The discussion on the most topical themes and contents of development of society and activity of the LC will also signal, the program says, the beginning of the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress.

Individual themes will, of course, demand more extensive preparations, analysis, research, and clarification of dilemmas, that is, deeper examination of the ideopolitical aspects of certain phenomena and relations. It will be necessary to prepare these on such themes and wide discussions will have to be organized in this connection in the organization of the LC. This will help, it is emphasized, to involve the widest party membership in the creation of the LCY policy.

The Central Committee and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee will constantly analyze the implementation of their stances and conclusions. The experience shows that this must be done to a greater degree than up to now.

By June 1985, the Central Committee will discuss among other things the implementation of the constitutional position of the federation, the economic policy in 1984, and the tasks of the LC in the implementation of the economic policy in the forthcoming year, as well as the implementation of the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, the activity of the LC in the political system, the young generation, the system of social self-protection, the implementation of the cadre policy, and so on.

Regarding the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, it will strive to implement the conclusions of the Central Committee and, at the same time, it will also put forward certain themes for discussion, stances and conclusions.

BRIEFS

DJURANOVIC MEETS NEW SPANISH ENVOY -- Belgrade -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received at the Palace of the Federation yesterday the credentials of Julian Ayesta Prendes, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Spain to the SFRY. Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, afterward had a friendly conversation with Ambassador Ayesta; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also participated. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA In Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 84 p 6 AU]

SALT DEPOSITS -- Tuzla provides 95 percent of Yugoslav salt production, but the present salt deposits will be exhausted by 1990. A fresh salt deposit of about 400 million metric tons has been discovered, however, at the Village of Tetime near Gornja Tuzla, 15 kilometers from the Tuzla salt plant. In 1983, Yugoslavia produced almost 850,000 metric tons of salt, and about 300,000 metric tons of salt had to be imported from Romania, Tunisia, Spain, the USSR, and the GDR. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 May 84 p 5 AU]

MACEDONIAN ELECTRICITY CURBS LIFTED -- All the electricity consumption restrictions were abolished in Macedonia as of 16 May. The Bitola-2 thermoelectric power station of 210 MW has begun its test run, the hydroelectric powerplants have enough water, and Macedonia generates between 8 and 9 million KWH per day. With an additional 2.1 million KWH received daily from other power stations in Yugoslavia, according to long-term agreements, all electricity requirements in Macedonia are met. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 May 84 p 12 AU]